

MY WORKBOOK SPELLING

8

REVISED EDITION



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MY WORKBOOK SPELLING

GRADE EIGHT

By GERALD A. YOAKAM and SEWARD E. DAW

REVISED FOR CANADIAN SCHOOLS BY

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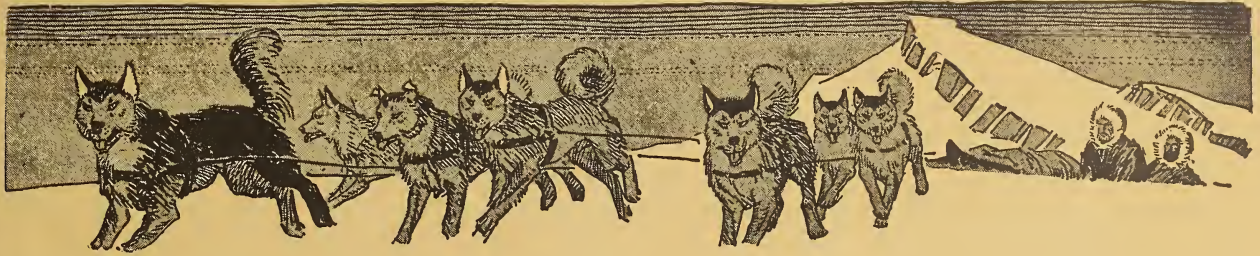
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Text Edition of *My Spelling, Grade Eight*, and Teacher's Edition also available.

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Unit I · Forerunners of Progress



1. Explorers in the Arctic

A few men of each generation with enthusiasm for research or discovery exceed ordinary achievement and approach the status of supermen. Such men were the early explorers of Canada's northland. Their observations enabled them to procure information which won them the gratitude and acknowledgment of all geographers. Their deeds inspire those who endeavour to triumph over danger and who never surrender to misfortune.

Recently some scientists accompanied an expedition to test new scientific devices. Although conditions were most uncomfortable, the men showed extraordinary perseverance. Their analysis of the weather which prevails in the Arctic has increased the safety of Canada's airways.

New Words

prevail	research	generation	acknowledgment
exceed	approach	enthusiasm	accompanied
deed	triumph	observation	extraordinary
analysis	gratitude	expedition	uncomfortable
procure	surrender	endeavour*	achievement

*Also spelled endeavor.

- Monday.** 1. Read the lesson either silently or aloud.
2. Discuss it with your classmates.
3. Pronounce each New Word and underline it in the lesson. Use the word orally in a sentence.
4. Copy the New Words below and opposite.

-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

Working with Words on Tuesday

1. Write in alphabetical order the New Words that begin with a, e, and g.

(1)-----	(7)-----
(2)-----	(8)-----
(3)-----	(9)-----
(4)-----	(10)-----
(5)-----	(11)-----
(6)-----	(12)-----

2. Write the rest of the New Words. After each word write the number that tells how many syllables it contains.

-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

Copy the rest of the New Words here.

-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

My First Test

On Wednesday of each week you will take your first test.

1. Listen carefully as your teacher pronounces each word. Say the word to yourself after her. Write each word after its number.

2. Put a X after each word that you misspelled. Count the number of words you spelled right. Write this number where it says *My First Score*.

3. The words you misspelled are your Hard Words. Write them correctly in the third column below.

1. -----	11. -----	1. -----
2. -----	12. -----	2. -----
3. -----	13. -----	3. -----
4. -----	14. -----	4. -----
5. -----	15. -----	5. -----
6. -----	16. -----	6. -----
7. -----	17. -----	7. -----
8. -----	18. -----	8. -----
9. -----	19. -----	9. -----
10. -----	20. -----	10. -----

My First Score -----

Is every word right? -----

Learning My Hard Words

Each Thursday you will study your Hard Words.

1. Turn to the inside of the back cover of this book. Read and follow the steps for learning to spell a word as you study your Hard Words. Practise writing your words on a separate sheet of paper.

2. When you are sure that you know your Hard Words, write them correctly in the blanks below.

3. If you have no Hard Words for the week, you may write in the blanks words that you use in your other work.

-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

My Friday Test

Each Friday you will take a test to see how well you have mastered the words for the week.

1. Turn to page 73 of this book and find the space for writing your first Friday test.

2. Listen carefully as your teacher pronounces each word. Then write it correctly.

3. When you have finished your test, correct your paper carefully. Did you misspell any words? If you did, put a X beside each of them.

4. Write correctly any words that you misspelled in the space in the next lesson called *Words I Misspelled in Last Friday's Test*. On Thursday of next week study these words again.

My Progress Chart

On page 96 you will find a chart where you may keep a record of your Friday tests. Study the directions for marking your chart. Watch your record improve!

2. J. A. D. McCurdy

It was a Canadian, J. A. D. McCurdy, who made the first successful airplane flight in the British Empire. Too busy to notice the laughter and curiosity of the onlookers, McCurdy and several companions experimented at Baddeck, Nova Scotia. When at last their plane was ready, they had no assurance it would really fly. Indeed, they soon found a defective part, but these determined men accepted each unfortunate happening as a new challenge. Changeable winds often caused confusion. Finally, in February, 1909, they accomplished their purpose. They announced that the *Silver Dart* had flown half a mile at a speed of 40 miles an hour. What a contrast to today's speeds!

The reception of the news was disappointing. Instead of offering McCurdy congratulations and admiration, people seemed to despise aviation. No champion came forth to applaud this successful venture. However, this soon changed, and his name is now immortal in the story of air transportation.

New Words

confusion	laughter	changeable	congratulation
curiosity	despise	determined	admiration
defective	aviation	champion	unfortunate
challenge	contrast	assurance	transportation
reception	immortal	announced	accomplished

Follow the directions for Monday on page 1.



Working with Words

1. Write the two New Words that begin with the prefixes **un** and **im**. What does each word mean?

2. Write the New Words derived from these words: **transport**, **laugh**, **change**, **accomplish**. Notice that the **e** in **change** was not dropped before adding the suffix.

3. Write **admiration** and **assurance**. Underline the suffix in each word. Write the root word from which each New Word was derived.

4. Write the New Words that mean (1) imperfect; (2) to scorn or to look down upon; (3) resolute; and (4) made known.

(1) _____ (3) _____
(2) _____ (4) _____

5. One New Word comes from the Latin word *avis*, meaning "bird." Find it and write it. Then write the New Word that sometimes means "a social gathering."

6. Write in alphabetical order all the New Words beginning with **c**.

(1) _____ (4) _____
(2) _____ (5) _____
(3) _____ (6) _____
(7) _____

My First Test

Write each New Word below:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Write your Hard Words:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

My First Score _____

Is every word right? _____

Learning My Hard Words

Reread the directions for studying your Hard Words. When you know your Hard Words, write them below. If you have no Hard Words this week, you may write other words that you use.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Words I Misspelled on Last Friday's Test

Study these words when you have learned your Hard Words for the week.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Review Words

Study the Review Words on Thursday. The Review Words will be a part of your Friday test.

acknowledgment	grateful	achievement
disappointment	analysis	extraordinary
enthusiasm		endeavour

Write your Review Words here.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Other Words to Spell

Study these words whenever you have extra time.

airdrome	altitude	enterprise	herald
----------	----------	------------	--------

My Friday Test

Turn to page 74 for your Friday test.

3. Sir Frederick Banting

Sir Frederick Banting, the physician who discovered insulin, had a faculty for hard work and a spirit of inquiry. As a young doctor he settled down in London, Ontario, to treat the usual procession of those made wretched by rheumatism, pneumonia, appendicitis. But he found he was not content with this. He wanted to contribute to medicine something vital that would help the invalid who suffered from cancer or diabetes; so, turning his back on surgery and the call of the ambulance, he devoted his time to study. Gradually the idea of insulin was born.

Needing a laboratory of greater capacity, Banting went to confer with medical men in Toronto, but they felt he had little probability of success. In 1921 he did obtain the facilities he wanted and commenced his work. That he was successful the whole world knows, for his fame is international. In Toronto an institution bearing his name has been established to further medical research.

New Words

vital	devoted	institution	probability
confer	surgery	international	appendicitis
cancer	facilities	ambulance	pneumonia
inquiry	physician	procession	rheumatism
invalid	capacity	wretched	contribute

Follow the directions for Monday on page 1.



Working with Words

1. Write two New Words containing the vowels eu. What sound is given to these letters?

2. Write the New Word beginning with the prefix inter. Inter means "between." What does international mean?

3. Find the meanings of these words in your dictionary: vital, confer, capacity, inquiry, facilities, wretched. Write each word. Use the words orally in sentences.

4. Find these words in the dictionary and say them softly by syllables: institution, procession, ambulance, contribute, appendicitis, probability. Write the words.

5. Write the New Words that mean (1) a doctor of medicine; (2) a sick person.

(1) _____ (2) _____

6. Fill in the missing letter in each word:

can _ _ _ er d _ _ voted sur _ _ _ ery

7. Write the plural form of physician and procession.

My First Test

Write each New Word below:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 13. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 14. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 15. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 16. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 17. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 18. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 19. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 20. _____ |

Write your Hard Words:

- | |
|-----------|
| 1. _____ |
| 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ |
| 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ |
| 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ |
| 8. _____ |
| 9. _____ |
| 10. _____ |

My First Score _____

Is every word right? _____

Learning My Hard Words

Follow the directions for studying your Hard Words. If you have no Hard Words this week, write other words that you need to use.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Words I Misspelled on Last Friday's Test

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Other Words to Spell

X-ray pulse humanity conquest

Review Words

surgeon	assurance	challenge	announced
epidemic	aviation	champion	reception

1. Write your Review Words here.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. Write the plural form of surgeon and champion.

_____	_____
_____	_____

3. Change the ed in announced to er and ing. Write the new words.

_____	_____
-------	-------

My Friday Test

Turn to page 73 for your Friday test.

4. Guglielmo Marconi



Guglielmo Marconi probably did not anticipate the modern radio in 1901 when he heard the first wireless message from across the Atlantic. Yet within twenty-five years the radio was successfully developed for everyday use.

In 1922, the first professional radio station in Canada broadcast its first programme. Soon government regulation became necessary. A different channel, or wave band, was assigned for different purposes, inasmuch as interference had begun to interrupt broadcasts. Even amateur broadcasters were given a special metre band. Meanwhile broadcasting companies sought the patronage of advertisers as a means of financing their programmes.

Today an abundance of entertainment fills the air. Those inclined to do so may listen to the news, the reading of a novel, a dramatic sketch, or a sermon. Radio is the medium through which people, heretofore wholly isolated, are brought into contact with the world.

New Words

metre*	wireless	anticipate	professional
novel	channel	broadcast	companies
sermon	amateur	regulation	patronage
medium	inclined	interrupt	abundance
wholly	dramatic	inasmuch	heretofore

*Also spelled meter.

Follow the directions for Monday on page 1.

Working with Words

1. Find the New Word that is a homonym of **holy**. Write both **holy** and your New Word in sentences.

2. Write the words **novel**, **metre**, **inclined**, and **medium**. In your dictionary find two different meanings for each one. Illustrate both meanings of each word in oral sentences.

3. Write the words **inasmuch** and **heretofore**. Underline three little words in each one.

4. Find the meanings of these words in your dictionary: **abundance**, **professional**, **channel**, **patronage**. Write the words. Use each one orally in a sentence.

5. Write the plural form of **sermon**, **regulation**, **amateur**, and **broadcast**.

6. Write the New Word that (1) is a plural form; (2) ends in **less**; and (3) is derived from **drama**.

(1)----- (2)-----

(3)-----

7. Write **anticipate** and **interrupt**. Underline each syllable.

My First Test

Write each New Word below:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Write your Hard Words:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

My First Score _____

Is every word right? _____

Learning My Hard Words

Follow the directions for studying your Hard Words. If you have no Hard Words this week, write other words that you need to use.

Words I Misspelled on Last Friday's Test

Other Words to Spell

static censor microphone sponsor

Review Words

leisure rheumatism physician probability
bulletin pneumonia capacity procession

1. Write your Review Words here.

2. Change the y to i and add es to form the plural of probability and capacity.

3. The letter y is a vowel in three Review Words. Underline the y in these words in exercise 1. Turn to your dictionary and find the sound of y in each word.

My Friday Test

Turn to page 74 for your Friday test.

5. Charles Goodyear

Charles Goodyear was the first person to conceive the idea of vulcanizing rubber. Poor and neglected, he laboured for nine years to improve his product. He had achieved only partial success when, in 1839, he accidentally discovered the solution to the problem.

Today rubber is an essential material. From suburb to city, home to theatre, restaurant, or other destination, it aids rapid transit. When the Canadian people were faced with a temporary rubber shortage, they found it hard to curb their tendency to travel. Synthetic, or artificial, rubber was produced from various compounds. The best of it operated satisfactorily and was durable, but it was scarce and expensive.

Let us contemplate what might have happened had Goodyear not made his discovery. In theory someone else might have done so, but the reverse might well have been true. We of the twentieth century might not have had strong flexible rubber but for Charles Goodyear.

New Words

partial	tendency	neglected	destination
suburb	conceive	compound	satisfactorily
transit	solution	durable	contemplate
theory	flexible	temporary	twentieth
reverse	essential	restaurant	artificial

Follow the directions for Monday on page 1.

Working with Words

1. The word **conceive** follows this rule: Put **i** before **e** except after **c**, or when sounded like **ā**, as in **neighbour** and **weigh**. Write **conceive**. Write another word you know that rhymes with **conceive** and follows the rule.

2. A word which is the opposite in meaning to another word is called an **antonym**. Write the New Words which are antonyms of **stiff** and **permanent**.

3. Write six New Words of two syllables each.

4. Write the New Words that mean (1) to consider carefully; (2) a public eating place; (3) the place to which one is going; (4) unnoticed.

(1) _____ (3) _____

(2) _____ (4) _____

5. Find the meanings of these words in your dictionary: **theory**, **tendency**, **solution**, **durable**. Write the words. Use them orally in sentences.

6. One New Word has six syllables. Pronounce it slowly and softly. Write it. Then write the New Word that is a numeral.

7. Find two New Words that end with **tial** and one that ends with **cial**. What sound has this syllable in each word? Write the words.

My First Test

Write each New Word below:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Write your Hard Words:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

My First Score _____

Is every word right? _____

Learning My Hard Words

Follow the directions for studying your Hard Words. If you have no Hard Words this week, write other words that you need to use.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Words I Misspelled on Last Friday's Test

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Other Words to Spell

synthetic publicity historical gauge

Review Words

appreciation	anticipate	wholly	abundance
criticize	amateur	interrupt	medium

1. Write your Review Words here.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. Make new words by adding **ed** and **ing** to **anticipate** and **interrupt**. Remember to drop the final **e** in **anticipate** before adding the suffixes.

_____	_____
_____	_____

My Friday Test

Turn to page 73 for your Friday test.

6. Let's Make Sure

What to Do during Review Week

Every sixth week is Review Week. You may now review the words studied in the last five weeks. The directions below tell you what to do on each day.

Monday. Say the Review Words softly to yourself. Underline in the list all the words that you misspelled on the Friday tests during the last five weeks. Study each of these words. Follow the steps for study on the inside of the back cover. When you are sure that you know each of your hard words, write them in the space under *Words I Misspelled on My Friday Tests*.

Tuesday. If you did not have time to study all your Review Words on Monday, finish working on them on Tuesday. Then start to do the exercises called *Reviewing Your Words*. Do as many exercises

as you can. Study again any words that are hard for you to spell.

Wednesday. Take a test on the first half of your Review Words. Check your paper carefully. If you misspell any words, write them in the list of Spelling Demons.

Thursday. Take a test on the second half of your Review Words. Check your paper. If you misspell any words, write them in your list of Spelling Demons.

Friday. Study the words that you misspelled on Wednesday or Thursday. If you did not misspell any words, you may finish the exercises called *Reviewing Your Words*.

Review Words

sermon	facilities	pneumonia	uncomfortable
contrast	companies	admiration	unfortunate
durable	tendency	anticipate	observation
flexible	research	institution	heretofore
procure	curiosity	abundance	contemplate
transit	dramatic	contribute	achievement
partial	wretched	determined	enthusiasm
metre	challenge	generation	surrender
novel	capacity	defective	professional
cancer	endeavour	approach	neglected
vital	interrupt	champion	gratitude
prevail	physician	expedition	changeable
confer	devoted	temporary	international
deed	aviation	announced	probability
despise	analysis	regulation	satisfactorily
wholly	essential	ambulance	destination
theory	laughter	confusion	appendicitis
exceed	wireless	compound	accomplished
medium	channel	immortal	rheumatism
suburb	amateur	solution	accompanied
conceive	inclined	patronage	restaurant
invalid	triumph	broadcast	extraordinary
inquiry	inasmuch	artificial	congratulation
reverse	assurance	procession	transportation
surgery	twentieth	reception	acknowledgment

Words I Misspelled on My Friday Tests

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-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

Reviewing Your Words

1. Say the words **despise**, **contribute**, and **incline**. Drop the final e and add **ed** and **ing** to each one. Write the new words.

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-----	-----
-----	-----

2. Review the following rules for adding the suffix **ly**:

(1) Words ending in a consonant and **y** change the **y** to **i** before adding **ly**.

(2) Words ending in **le** usually drop the **le** and add **ly**.

(3) Most other words add **ly** without making any change.

Write these Review Words in a list: **unfortunate, uncomfortable, partial, temporary, durable, essential, extraordinary**. Make new words by adding **ly** to each one. Write each new word opposite the Review Word from which it is derived.

-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

3. The word **wholly** is an exception to the rules for adding **ly**. Study **wholly**. Write it in a sentence.

4. Among your Review Words find two that are plural forms ending in **ies**. Write them. Opposite the plural form write the singular form of each word. Now write these Review Words in a list: **inquiry, theory, tendency, capacity**. Opposite each word write its plural form.

-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

5. The prefix **un** means "not." Find two Review Words beginning with **un**. What does each one mean? Drop **un** and write the new words.

6. Most words ending in silent **e** keep the **e** before adding **ment**. The word **achievement** illustrates the rule. There are a few important exceptions to this rule, however. One of them is **acknowledgment**. Write **achievement** and **acknowledgment**.

7. Find the words **inquiry, amateur, research, and patronage** in your dictionary. Notice that two pronunciations are given for each word. The first pronunciation is the preferred one, but the second is also correct. Write the four words in a list. Then write each word again, showing the diacritical markings and accents of each preferred pronunciation.

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-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

Wednesday Test

Turn to page 83 and write the first half of your Review Words.

Thursday Test

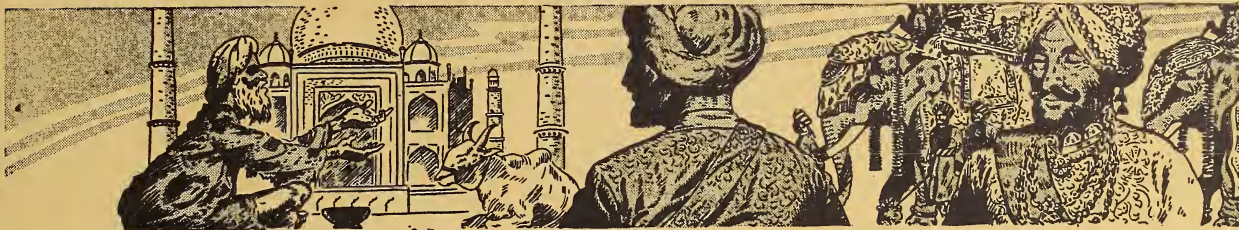
Turn to page 83 and write the second half of your Review Words.

Spelling Demons

Write your Spelling Demons here.

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-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

Unit II · Lands and Peoples of the British Commonwealth



7. India—the Land of Contrasts

This land of the Orient is a country of contrasts. The native prince—the patron of respectable scholars and the arts—lives in grandeur, garbed as for a festival in a rich costume; but the pitiful peasant lives in rags, in miserable poverty, often without sufficient food to nourish him. Here, beautiful buildings, with interiors magnificent beyond imagination, cast their shadows on the hovels of the poor.

India has many religions, each with its own moral code and each suspicious of the activities in which the others are engaged. However, owing to the resolution and intense zeal of missionaries, an extension of the Christian faith has become evident.

India's form of government changed in 1947. Some Indians advocated a republican form of government, but both India and Pakistan decided to remain within the Commonwealth, Pakistan as a dominion and India as a republic.

New Words

moral	engaged	suspicious	imagination
festival	intense	respectable	republican
costume	Orient	miserable	resolution
patron	interior	pitiful	extension
scholar	nourish	evident	Christian

Follow the directions for Monday on page 1. Copy your New Words below and in the next column.

Working with Words

1. Write the plural form of each word in the first and last columns of New Words.

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-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

2. Add **ly** to the New Words in the third column. Write the words. Then list the words in the second column of New Words. Underline each syllable.

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-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

Copy the rest of the New Words here.

-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

My First Test

Write each New Word below:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Write your Hard Words:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

My First Score _____

Is every word right? _____

Learning My Hard Words

Follow the directions for studying your Hard Words. If you have no Hard Words this week, write other words that you need to use.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Words I Misspelled on Last Friday's Test

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Other Words to Spell

ancestor foreigner courageous allies

Review Words

receive artificial essential conceive
tendency restaurant temporary satisfactorily

1. Write your Review Words here.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. Make new words by adding d to receive and conceive. Write the new words.

_____	_____
_____	_____

3. Write the plural form of tendency and restaurant.

_____	_____
-------	-------

My Friday Test

Turn to page 74 for your Friday test.

8. A Land of Sunshine

"Paradise of the Atlantic" is undoubtedly an appropriate name for Bermuda, a land of eternal sunshine. Its magnificent flowers, crystal waters, and clear atmosphere are known all over the world. Originally colonized by the English, Bermuda has a tremendous appeal, as a pleasure resort and as a place of residence, for Canadians and Americans who seek to escape the dreary winter days of colder lands. Every part of Canada and the United States, and even some Central and South American republics, are represented among the visitors, as the names and addresses signed in the hotel registers show.

Upon arrival visitors receive a cordial welcome and are introduced to the many attractions of the island. They become acquainted with its gay social life and its shops with English woollens, china, and delicate embroidery. Membership in golf and tennis clubs is open to visitors.

New Words

resort	dreary	appropriate	originally
signed	arrival	magnificent	embroidery
eternal	tremendous	atmosphere	represented
crystal	republic	introduced	membership
cordial	residence	acquainted	undoubtedly

Follow the directions for Monday on page 1.



Working with Words

1. Write two New Words ending in **ly**. Say them softly by syllables. Underline the root words.

2. Write **eternal**, **cordial**, and **appropriate**. Make new words by adding **ly** to each one. Write the words.

3. Write four New Words that end in **ed**. Put a **X** after the word that dropped the final **e** before the suffix.

4. Write the New Words containing the little words **public**, **member**, **embroider**, **sphere**.

5. Find **magnificent**, **dreary**, **tremendous**, **resort**, **crystal**, and **arrival** in your dictionary. Say them softly by syllables. Write the words.

6. Use **residence** and **residents** correctly in these sentences:

Is this Dr. Lee's _____?

The _____ of our street keep their yards tidy.

My First Test

Write each New Word below:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 13. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 14. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 15. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 16. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 17. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 18. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 19. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 20. _____ |

Write your Hard Words:

- | |
|-----------|
| 1. _____ |
| 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ |
| 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ |
| 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ |
| 8. _____ |
| 9. _____ |
| 10. _____ |

My First Score _____

Is every word right? _____

Learning My Hard Words

Follow the directions for studying your Hard Words. If you have no Hard Words this week, write other words that you need to use.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Words I Misspelled on Last Friday's Test

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Other Words to Spell

Bermuda paradise volcano hospitable

Review Words

immense	suspicious	imagination	festival
familiar	Christian	respectable	intense

1. Write your Review Words here.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. Mark the vowel sounds in **intense** and **immense** in exercise 1. Underline the silent vowels.

3. Change the **cious** in **suspicious** to **cion**. Then change the **ation** in **imagination** to **ary**. Write the new words. Say them.

_____	_____
-------	-------

My Friday Test

Turn to page 76 for your Friday test.

9. Newfoundland

Newfoundland, which for many years was a British dominion, is an island about 325 miles in length and 310 miles in breadth. Its many resources include forests and substantial deposits of iron ore.

Unfortunately, in the 1930's, revenue decreased, despite high tariffs imposed in a stubborn attempt to solve the problem. Preliminary discussions were begun and a petition was sent to Britain asking for aid. This resulted in a declaration that responsibility for the country's affairs would be given to an appointed Commission. Payment of Newfoundland's debt was guaranteed by Britain, and the Commission necessarily introduced elaborate economies.

Despite the Commission's efficiency, Newfoundlanders longed for a renewal of civil, responsible government. Some wanted independence; others favoured joining Canada, since their country lay within Canada's sphere of influence. In 1948 a plebiscite decided for the latter course, and Newfoundland became the tenth province in 1949.

New Words

civil	breadth	petition	independence
sphere	efficiency	substantial	unfortunately
tariff	renewal	responsibility	declaration
resource	stubborn	appointed	necessarily
revenue	elaborate	preliminary	guaranteed

Follow the directions for Monday on page 1.



Working with Words

1. Write two New Words of one syllable each.

2. Write the New Words derived from **declare** and **renew**.

3. Find the different meanings of the words **civil** and **guaranteed**. Write sentences that illustrate one meaning of each word.

4. Write one New Word that has six syllables and three that have five syllables each.

5. Find the meanings of **revenue**, **resource**, **efficiency**, and **tariff**. Write the words. Use them orally in sentences.

6. Write the New Words that mean (1) determined not to yield; (2) worked out in detail; (3) considerable or ample; (4) a written request (formal).

(1) _____ (3) _____

(2) _____ (4) _____

7. Write **appointed**. Drop the **ed** and add another suffix. Write the new word.

8. Write the New Word that is the antonym of **dependence**. Write **dependence** too.

My First Test

Write each New Word below:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 13. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 14. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 15. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 16. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 17. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 18. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 19. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 20. _____ |

Write your Hard Words:

- | |
|-----------|
| 1. _____ |
| 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ |
| 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ |
| 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ |
| 8. _____ |
| 9. _____ |
| 10. _____ |

My First Score _____

Is every word right? _____

Learning My Hard Words

Follow the directions for studying your Hard Words. If you have no Hard Words this week, write other words that you need to use.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Words I Misspelled on Last Friday's Test

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Other Words to Spell

Newfoundland fisheries cargo siege

Review Words

acquaintance originally appropriate crystal
signed acquainted magnificent quantities

1. Write your Review Words here.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. In exercise 1 put a X after each of the two words derived from acquaint. Underline acquaint in each word.

3. Make new words by adding ly to appropriate and magnificent. Write the words. Say them.

_____	_____
-------	-------

My Friday Test

Turn to page 75 for your Friday test.

10. The Royal Visit to South Africa

The 1947 visit of the Royal Family to South Africa strengthened the bond of empire as no treaty or conference of representatives could have done.

Political and industrial revolution has changed the philosophy of British rulers who now are desirous of being not absolute monarchs, reigning by divine right, but democratic individuals.

For many years consistent efforts have been made by those of royal descent to know the Empire and Commonwealth better. On many occasions the heir to the throne has visited the Dominions and Colonies, but this tour of South Africa was only the second time a Dominion has been so honoured by the reigning monarch. The royal party received many demonstrations of loyalty.

Our present Queen is ambitious to understand thoroughly the needs of her people. As a consequence, she has turned her keen intelligence to a study of the peoples and countries of this great federation of nations.

New Words

heir	absolute	thoroughly	intelligence
divine	desirous	conference	philosophy
empire	political	industrial	consequence
treaty	ambitious	revolution	representative
descent	individual	consistent	demonstration

Follow the directions for Monday on page 1.

Working with Words

1. Write the New Word that is the homonym of air. Then write the New Word in which ea is pronounced ē.

2. Write political and industrial. Notice that the y in industry was changed to i before adding al.

3. Write confer, demonstrate, thorough, and desire. Now write the New Words derived from each word. Put a X after the New Words which dropped final e before adding suffixes beginning with vowels.

4. Write the New Word in which sc is sounded like s. Then write the one containing ph.

5. Find the meanings of consequence, consistent, individual, and ambitious. Write the words. Use each one orally in a sentence.

6. Write empire, divine, intelligence, and absolute. Mark each vowel sound. Cross out silent e's.

7. The words revolution and representative are derived from revolt and represent. Use the root words to explain the meaning of the New Words. Use the New Words orally in sentences. Write the New Words.

My First Test

Write each New Word below:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Write your Hard Words:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

My First Score _____

Is every word right? _____

Learning My Hard Words

Follow the directions for studying your Hard Words. If you have no Hard Words this week, write other words that you need to use.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Words I Misspelled on Last Friday's Test

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Other Words to Spell

emperor

entry

naval

Boer

My Friday Test

Turn to page 76 for your Friday test.

Review Words

completely	efficiency	guaranteed	civil
extremely	necessarily	preliminary	breadth

1. Write your Review Words here.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. Change **cy** to **t** in **efficiency**. Write the new word.

3. Write the word from which **guaranteed** is derived. Write **guarantor**. What does **guarantor** mean?

11. Australia



We do not know who first discovered Australia, but Britain felt that Captain Cook's voyage of 1770 should entitle her to claim the country as a British possession, and this claim was recognized. Cook's ship ran aground and was damaged on a treacherous reef which runs in an almost continuous line along the coast. His men showed good discipline and, after throwing overboard guns, ammunition, and other military stores, they refloated the ship. Then, though he lacked adequate tools and qualified workmen, Cook made repairs with a minimum of delay and returned home. His courage is an inspiration to us.

During the Second World War the registration of troops showed how willing the men were to volunteer and how loyal Australia was to the obligations of empire. Her very existence was threatened in the war with Japan. While not seeking revenge, her internal and external policies confirm her determination that a parallel situation must never develop again.

New Words

military	volunteer	registration	ammunition
existence	minimum	possession	recognized
adequate	revenge	entitle	continuous
qualified	parallel	inspiration	treacherous
confirm	internal	obligation	discipline

Follow the directions for Monday on page 1.

Working with Words

1. Write the New Words that mean (1) to offer of one's free will; (2) to strengthen; (3) enough; (4) inner.

(1)----- (3)-----

(2)----- (4)-----

2. Write the words **possession**, **registration**, **inspiration**, and **obligation**. Underline the syllables in each word.

3. Write the New Words derived from **exist**, **continue**, **recognize**, and **qualify**.

4. The words **parallel** and **discipline** are hard to spell. Say each one softly by syllables. Write the words.

5. The word **minimum** is a Latin word. Find its meaning. Write a sentence using **minimum**.

6. Write the New Word containing **mm**. Then write **revenge**. Cross out the final **e** and mark the sounds of other **e**'s.

7. Find the meanings of **entitle**, **treacherous**, and **military**. Use each word orally in a sentence. Write the words.

My First Test

Write each New Word below:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Write your Hard Words:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

My First Score _____

Is every word right? _____

Learning My Hard Words

Follow the directions for studying your Hard Words. If you have no Hard Words this week, write other words that you need to use.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Words I Misspelled on Last Friday's Test

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Other Words to Spell

cruiser voluntary pistol kangaroo

Review Words

authority thoroughly descent representative
thorough philosophy consistent consequence

1. Write your Review Words here.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. Write the plural form of representative, consequence, authority, and philosophy.

_____	_____
_____	_____

3. In exercise 1 mark the vowel sounds in representative and consistent.

My Friday Test

Turn to page 75 for your Friday test.

12. Let's Make Sure

Review Words

Read again the directions on page 11 for work during Review Week.

pitiful	engaged	declaration	demonstration
interior	desirous	imagination	appointed
costume	arrival	obligation	embroidery
divine	internal	inspiration	acquainted
crystal	miserable	qualified	tremendous
confirm	parallel	efficiency	philosophy
intense	festival	extension	republican
patron	renewal	consistent	recognized
civil	absolute	substantial	membership
treaty	residence	atmosphere	respectable
eternal	evident	revolution	consequence
dreary	Christian	conference	appropriate
scholar	revenue	resolution	ammunition
resort	political	individual	preliminary
signed	petition	industrial	representative
descent	nourish	possession	represented
sphere	revenge	volunteer	responsibility
empire	elaborate	discipline	unfortunately
Orient	resource	continuous	undoubtedly
breadth	republic	intelligence	independence
moral	stubborn	existence	magnificent
tariff	minimum	thoroughly	guaranteed
entitle	originally	introduced	registration
heir	adequate	ambitious	necessarily
cordial	military	suspicious	treacherous

Words I Misspelled on My Friday Tests

Reviewing Your Words

1. Study the words **Christian**, **Orient**, and **empire**. The word **Christian** is always capitalized. The word **Orient** is usually capitalized when it refers to the East or to countries of the East. The word **empire** means a wide imperial domain. When this word refers to a specific empire, such as the British Empire or the Roman Empire, it is capitalized. Write sentences using **Christian**, **Orient**, **empire**, **Empire**.

2. Pretend you have a dictionary with the guide words given below. Which of the following Review Words would you find on the page with each pair of guide words: **elaborate**, **costume**, **confirm**, **eternal**? Write each word in the right blank.

conference—consistent -----

cordial—crystal -----

efficiency—embroidery -----

empire—evident -----

3. Some words have two syllables which are accented. The accent which is the heavier is called the *primary accent*. The other accent is called the *secondary accent*. For example, notice the accents in these words: re spon'si bil'i ty, rep're sent'a tive, pre-lim'i nar'y. Say the words softly. Write the words.

4. The suffix **ous** means "full of" or "having." Write the words **ambitious** and **suspicious**. What does each one mean?

5. Words which end in consonants add many suffixes without making any change. Write these Review Words: **appointed, respectable, renewal, republican, possession, existence, conference, unfortunately.** In each word underline the suffix which was added to the root word.

6. Write these words in a list: **engage, desire, arrive, declare.** Opposite each one write the Review Word formed by adding a suffix. Notice that these suffixes were used: **ed, ous, al, ation.** Words ending in a final **e** usually drop the **e** before adding a suffix beginning with a vowel. Write four Review Words which added **ation** or **ion** without any other change than dropping the final **e**.

7. Write these Review Words: **revolution, resolution, registration, extension.** Think of the root word from which each was formed. Notice that each of these words changed the form of the root word slightly before adding the suffix.

8. Change the **ce** to **t** in **intelligence, independence, consequence, and residence.** Write the new words.

9. Singular nouns form the possessive by adding an apostrophe and **s**, as **heir, heir's.** Write sentences using the possessive form of **Christian, scholar, patron, and individual.**

10. Do you dot every **i** and cross every **t**? Select four Review Words containing **i** and four containing **t.** Write them carefully and correctly.

Wednesday Test

Turn to page 84 and write the first half of your Review Words.

Thursday Test

Turn to page 84 and write the second half of your Review Words.

Spelling Demons

Write your Spelling Demons here.

Unit III · Your Dad and His Money



13. You and Your Father's Money

Do you ever consider where your father's money comes from? He does not get it each week or each month in a mysterious, effortless way. Of course you have not been unconscious of the keen competition for money in the vicinity of your home, and in every community. Lack of money often makes men desperate or drives them to despair and tragedy.

Experts are practically unanimous in thinking that the best adjustment is made when boys and girls have an allowance. Until you earn your own money, there is no good substitute for this plan. You should learn to be shrewd and economical in handling your allowance. Do not exhaust your father's patience or make a nuisance of yourself by asking for extras. Unexpected gifts of money may enable you to enjoy an occasional luxury, but should not be depended upon.

New Words

shrewd	vicinity	mysterious	allowance
exhaust	tragedy	unconscious	substitute
enable	handling	competition	economical
luxury	nuisance	unanimous	unexpected
despair	desperate	adjustment	occasional

Follow the directions for Monday on page 1. Copy your New Words below and in the next column.

-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

Working with Words

1. Write the plural form of **vicinity**, **luxury**, **tragedy**, **allowance**, **nuisance**, and **adjustment**. Put a **X** after each word that changed the root form.

-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

2. The prefix **un** means "not." What do **unconscious** and **unexpected** mean? Write the words.

-----	-----
-------	-------

3. Write the New Words that mean (1) to make able; (2) rivalry; (3) thrifty; (4) sharp-witted.

(1)-----	(3)-----
(2)-----	(4)-----

4. Write the remaining words alphabetically.

(1)-----	(5)-----
(2)-----	(6)-----
(3)-----	(7)-----
(4)-----	(8)-----

Copy the rest of the New Words here.

-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

My First Test

Write each New Word below:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Write your Hard Words:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

My First Score _____

Is every word right? _____

Learning My Hard Words

Follow the directions for studying your Hard Words. If you have no Hard Words this week, write other words that you need to use.

Words I Misspelled on Last Friday's Test

Other Words to Spell

extravagance aggravate resolve beneficial

Review Words

separate parallel discipline volunteer
adequate continuous existence recognized

1. Write your Review Words here.

2. Pronounce the second syllable in **recognized** carefully. Be sure to make the g sound. Make new words by adding s and ing correctly to **recognize**.

3. In exercise 1 mark the vowel sounds in **discipline** and **parallel**.

My Friday Test

Turn to page 76 for your Friday test.

14. The Bank Serves Your Father

The bank is equipped to help your father in many ways. He may accumulate his surplus cash in a savings account on which he receives a specific rate of interest. The bank faithfully guards the safety-deposit box where he may keep the family jewelry and important papers, such as mortgages.

Your father will ordinarily have enough money for the family expenses, but sometime he may be an applicant for a loan from the local bank. The banker will ascertain the amount desired, make out a note, and deduct the interest in advance. He may keep the note until maturity or sell it at a discount.

If you have kept a small-change bank, you had better deposit its contents in a savings account. The cashier will give you a passbook for your exclusive use. For this accommodation he charges nothing. The bank must comply with all the banking laws and be approved by a bank examiner. In a bank your money is safe.

New Words

comply	equipped	accumulate	ascertain
cashier	jewelry*	faithfully	maturity
deduct	desired	ordinarily	exclusive
surplus	discount	applicant	accommodation
specific	contents	mortgage	approved

*Also spelled jewellery.

Follow the directions for Monday on page 1.

Working with Words

1. Find the meanings of these words in your dictionary: **surplus**, **maturity**, **ascertain**, **comply**. Use each one orally in a sentence. Write the words.

2. Write **mortgage**. Underline two silent letters. Then write the New Word that doubles the final consonant before adding **ed**.

3. Write two New Words that are adverbs ending in **ly**.

4. Show that you know how to use **deduct** and **discount** correctly by writing a sentence containing each word.

5. Two New Words dropped final **e** before adding **ed**. Write them. Then find and write the New Words in which you see the words **cash** and **jewel**.

6. Say **accommodation** softly by syllables. Underline the **cc** and **mm**. Then write **accumulate**. Underline the **cc** and the **m**.

7. The word **applicant** is derived from **apply**. Write both words.

8. Use your dictionary to find the meanings of **specific**, **contents**, and **exclusive**. Use each word orally in a sentence. Write the words.

My First Test

Write each New Word below:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Write your Hard Words:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

My First Score _____

Is every word right? _____

Learning My Hard Words

Follow the directions for studying your Hard Words. If you have no Hard Words this week, write other words that you need to use.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Words I Misspelled on Last Friday's Test

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Other Words to Spell

incur proceeds depositor commodity

Review Words

occasion mysterious competition unconscious
 schedule unanimous nuisance tragedy

1. Write your Review Words here.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. Write **mystery** and **mysterious**. Notice that the **y** in **mystery** is changed to **i** before adding **ous**.

_____	_____
_____	_____

3. Add **ly** to **unconscious** and **unanimous**. Write the new words.

_____	_____
-------	-------

My Friday Test

Turn to page 75 for your Friday test.

15. Dad Pays His Share

Each year the Dominion Government requires that your father notify the Dominion Treasury of his income and that he fill out an Income Tax statement. Tax laws specify that contributions to the church or to charitable organizations may be deducted from gross income. The claim for such a deduction must be accompanied by a receipt from the treasurer of the organization. A soldier's bonus or a pension under a stated amount is not taxed. The income tax is payable at specified times during the year, and your father must have the cash available, for inability to pay is not an excuse for failure to do so.

Additional revenue is secured from taxes on gems, cigarettes, liquor, and certain other luxuries. There is a tax on the earnings of a corporation and on the dividends from stocks. Some provinces impose a sales tax on merchandise. These taxes are needed to keep the government in operation; so every citizen must pay his share.

New Words

gross	specify	treasury	statement
bonus	pension	inability	deduction
gem	notify	dividend	corporation
impose	secured	available	merchandise
liquor	payable	specified	treasurer

Follow the directions for Monday on page 1.

Working with Words

1. Find and write the two New Words in which the first seven letters are exactly the same.

2. What is the difference between a **bonus** and a **pension**? Use your dictionary to help you to decide. Write sentences that illustrate the meaning of each word.

3. Write **specify** and **specified**. Make another word by changing **y** to **i** and adding **es**. Now write **notify**. Add **ed** and **es** correctly to **notify**.

4. What is the meaning of **merchandise** and of **gross**? Use both words orally in sentences. Write the words.

5. Find and write the New Words containing the little words **state**, **avail**, **pay**, and **deduct**.

6. Write the New Words which mean (1) to put a tax on; (2) obtained; (3) lack of ability; and (4) a precious stone.

(1) _____ (3) _____

(2) _____ (4) _____

7. Find **corporation**, **dividend**, and **liquor** in the dictionary. Say the words by syllables. Write the words.

My First Test

Write each New Word below:

Write your Hard Words:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

My First Score _____

Is every word right? _____

Learning My Hard Words

Follow the directions for studying your Hard Words. If you have no Hard Words this week, write other words that you need to use.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Words I Misspelled on Last Friday's Test

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Other Words to Spell

assess taxation levy stockholder

Review Words

judgment equipped accumulate ascertain
argument mortgage accommodation ordinarily

1. Write your Review Words here.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. Add **ing** correctly to **equip**, **mortgage**, **accumulate**, and **ascertain**. Be ready to give the three rules for adding **ing** which you used.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

My Friday Test

Turn to page 77 for your Friday test.

16. Dad Buys Insurance

When you were born, an insurance salesman from a local agency may have had an interview with your dad and sold him a policy for you. When the initial payment was made, the policy was issued. All these years Dad has assigned a proportion of his earnings to paying the premium. The policy will mature when you are ready to go to college and will help to pay your expenses there. Your dad has made certain that your education will not be neglected.

Much of your dad's savings may be in the form of life insurance. Because his expectation of life was good when he was young, he may have bought a series of policies and invested the maximum amount possible in that form of savings. By this procedure he was positively sure of leaving an estate if he died. Dad has evidently done his utmost to provide for and to protect his family. Don't you think his motive a worthy one?

New Words

series	agency	insurance	expectation
motive	initial	salesman	maximum
worthy	issued	interview	procedure
utmost	mature	assigned	positively
estate	premium	proportion	evidently

Follow the directions for Monday on page 1.



Working with Words

1. Write the New Word which is the opposite of **minimum**. Write **minimum** too.

2. Write **salesman** and **agency**. Write the plural form of each word.

3. Find these words in your dictionary and say them softly by syllables: **proportion**, **procedure**, **premium**, **interview**. Write the words.

4. Write the New Words derived from **expect**, **assign**, **positive**, **issue**, **evident**, and **insure**. Put a X after two that dropped final e before adding suffixes.

5. Write the New Words in which you see the words **most** and **worth**.

6. Find the meanings of each of these words: **motive**, **estate**, **initial**, **series**, **mature**. Use the words orally in sentences. Write the words.

My First Test

Write each New Word below:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Write your Hard Words:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

My First Score _____

Is every word right? _____

Learning My Hard Words

Follow the directions for studying your Hard Words. If you have no Hard Words this week, write other words that you need to use.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Words I Misspelled on Last Friday's Test

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Other Words to Spell

invest interval creditor identify

Review Words

beginning	treasurer	corporation	liquor
calendar	dividend	specified	bonus

1. Write your Review Words here.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. Write the plural of **dividend**, **calendar**, **bonus**, and **corporation**. To which word must you add **es** instead of **s**?

_____	_____
_____	_____

3. In exercise 1 mark the vowel sounds of **dividend** and **bonus**.

_____	_____
_____	_____

My Friday Test

Turn to page 78 for your Friday test.

17. Are You an Asset or a Liability?

You may think it tedious and unpleasant to bother about money matters; but on the fourteenth anniversary of your birthday, it is time for you to show some understanding of family finance.

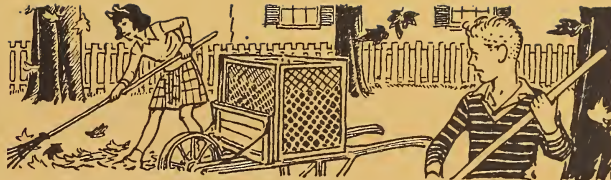
Does your family live on a budget? Do your parents own your home, do they rent it, or do they lease an apartment? Do you save them annoyance and inconvenience by planning your spending in advance? Can you yourself carry out a business transaction? Can you resist the temptation to buy a soda or some attractive trifle when economy is necessary?

Earning a living definitely means much more than cashing coupons cut from bonds. You had better make an inventory of the ways you may help your family to lessen their expenditures. As a strictly business proposition, decide to be an asset, not a liability.

New Words

bond	finance	anniversary	inconvenience
lease	tedious	apartment	definitely
asset	economy	annoyance	inventory
trifle	coupon	transaction	expenditure
budget	liability	temptation	proposition

Follow the directions for Monday on page 1.

[illegible]

Working with Words

1. The words **asset** and **liability** are antonyms. What does each one mean? Write each word.

2. Write the New Words which added **ation**, **ance**, and **ly** without making any other change in the root words. Write the New Word with the prefix **in**.

3. Write the New Word in which ea is pronounced ē and the one in which cou is pronounced kōō.

4. Write the New Words that mean (1) tiresome; (2) a room or group of rooms to live in; (3) something of small value or importance; (4) the yearly celebration of some event.

(1) _____ (3) _____

(2) _____ (4) _____

5. Find at least two meanings for **bond** and illustrate each one orally in a sentence. Write the singular and plural forms of **bond**.

6. Look up the meanings of **expenditure**, **inventory**, **proposition**, and **transaction**. Use the words orally in sentences. Write them.

7. Say **finance, economy, and budget** softly by syllables. Write the words. Underline the syllables.

My First Test

Write each New Word below:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Write your Hard Words:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

My First Score _____

Is every word right? _____

Learning My Hard Words

Follow the directions for studying your Hard Words. If you have no Hard Words this week, write other words that you need to use.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Words I Misspelled on Last Friday's Test

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Other Words to Spell

economics installment financier auditor

Review Words

believe	instead	initial	positively
losing	interview	expectation	procedure

1. Write your Review Words here.

2. The prefix **inter** means "between" or "among." What does **interview** mean? Write a sentence using the word.

3. Mark the vowel sounds in **procedure** in exercise 1.

My Friday Test

Turn to page 77 for your Friday test.

18. Let's Make Sure

Review Words

Read again the directions on page 11 for work during Review Week.

agency	despair	available	adjustment
series	specify	occasional	annoyance
deduct	desired	allowance	expectation
mature	treasury	specified	accumulate
asset	tedious	insurance	maximum
initial	premium	ascertain	procedure
worthy	jewelry	faithfully	approved
gem	contents	dividend	unanimous
shrewd	finance	inventory	proportion
bond	pension	desperate	ordinarily
gross	tragedy	applicant	transaction
lease	exhaust	assigned	competition
utmost	vicinity	maturity	accommodation
luxury	cashier	liability	statement
trifle	impose	apartment	expenditure
issued	surplus	salesman	temptation
notify	specific	economy	anniversary
bonus	handling	exclusive	economical
enable	secured	deduction	mysterious
liquor	discount	interview	proposition
motive	mortgage	substitute	corporation
coupon	nuisance	treasurer	merchandise
comply	equipped	definitely	inconvenience
estate	payable	evidently	unexpected
budget	positively	inability	unconscious

Words I Misspelled on My Friday Tests

[illegible]

Reviewing Your Words

1. Write two Review Words that were formed by placing the prefix **un** before words that you know. Then write the new words formed by placing the prefix **un** before **economical**, **worthy**, and **approved**.

2. Notice the word **unanimous**. What does it mean? In this word **un** is not a prefix. Write a sentence using **unanimous**.

3. One meaning of the prefix **in** is "not" or "non." Write two Review Words in which **in** has this meaning. What does each one mean? Make a new word by placing **in** before **definitely**.

4. Write **comply**, **notify**, and **specify**. Add **ing** to each word. Remember the rule that words ending in a consonant and **y** do *not* change the **y** to **i** before adding suffixes beginning with **i**.

5. Write the plural form of **tragedy**, **anniversary**, **liability**, and **luxury**. What rule did you follow?

6. In your dictionary find the preferred pronunciation of **finance**. Say the word. Write sentences using **finance** or **finances** as a verb and as a noun.

7. Add **ed** and **ing** to **exhaust**, **despair**, and **deduct**. Write the new words.

8. Write the words **secured**, **approved**, **issued**, and **desired**. Make a new word from each by using the suffix **ing** instead of **ed**.

9. Drop the final **e** from **enable**, **lease**, and **impose** and add **ed** and **ing**. Write the new words.

10. Write sentences using the possessive form of **treasurer**, **salesman**, and **cashier**.

11. In your dictionary find at least two meanings for each of these words: **estate**, **premium**, **initial**. Illustrate the meanings in sentences.

12. Write the Review Words derived from these words: **avail**, **occasion**, **allow**, **adjust**, **annoy**, **expect**. Underline each suffix.

13. Make sure that your **e**'s and **i**'s are carefully written with loops. Make sure also that they are of proper height. Choose any six words containing **e**'s and any six containing **i**'s. Write them in two lists. Be sure to spell correctly and to write well.

Wednesday Test

Turn to page 85 and write the first half of your Review Words.

Thursday Test

Turn to page 85 and write the second half of your Review Words.

Spelling Demons

Write your Spelling Demons here.

Unit IV · Writing Letters



19. Let Words Be Your Messengers

If you wish to attain skill in letter-writing, you must analyze your letters and become critical of your choice of words. Although it may annoy you to pause and use the dictionary to verify the definition or spelling of a word, it is the only sure way to eliminate all errors.

Vulgar language is offensive and gives an impression of ignorance or ill breeding. The occasional use of slang is permissible in personal correspondence when dignity is not required. However, the choice of gracious words is pleasing to all with whom you may correspond.

You must take care not to misuse poetical words so that you sound absurd and cause embarrassment. Some writers use too often such words as *adorable*, *exquisite*, *gorgeous*, and *marvellous*. Under most circumstances, simple words are best.

New Words

attain	critical	definition	correspond
annoy	dignity	eliminate	correspondence
absurd	adorable	ignorance	embarrassment
vulgar	gorgeous	gracious	marvellous
analyze*	exquisite	pleasing	circumstance

*Also spelled **analyse**.

Follow the directions for Monday on page 1.

Working with Words

1. Write **correspond** and **correspondence**. Underline each syllable. Find the meaning of each word.

2. Add **ly** to **absurd**, **gracious**, **critical**, and **marvellous**. Write the new words.

3. Write the words made by adding **ed** to **attain**, **annoy**, **analyze**, and **eliminate**.

4. Write the remaining New Words alphabetically.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| (1) ----- | (6) ----- |
| (2) ----- | (7) ----- |
| (3) ----- | (8) ----- |
| (4) ----- | (9) ----- |
| (5) ----- | (10) ----- |

Copy the rest of the New Words here.

My First Test

Write each New Word below:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Write your Hard Words:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

My First Score _____

Is every word right? _____

Learning My Hard Words

Follow the directions for studying your Hard Words. If you have no Hard Words this week, write other words that you need to use.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Words I Misspelled on Last Friday's Test

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Other Words to Spell

apostrophe emphasis pronunciation syllable

Review Words

truly	anniversary	inconvenience	liability
friend	definitely	expenditure	finance

1. Write your Review Words here.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. Write the plural form of **inconvenience** and **expenditure**.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

3. Drop the suffix **ly** from **definitely** and add it to **friend**. Write the new words.

My Friday Test

Turn to page 78 for your Friday test.

20. The Business Letter

A business letter should be clear, courteous, and brief. Usually it may fulfil its purpose in two or three paragraphs. A short phrase usually has greater merit than a rambling clause. On the other hand, it is important to include essential information.

To include personal items, gossip, or comment concerning the weather in a business letter would make the writer appear ridiculous. All violent, high-sounding expressions and unnecessary remarks should be carefully avoided.

It is particularly important to prepare letters of application and recommendation with care and discretion. In order to achieve a perfect copy, it is advisable to write the letter in pencil before copying it in ink on good stationery. If you are able to do so, use a typewriter for your business letters.

A well-written letter saves your correspondent valued time and is usually filed to serve as a memorandum of your business.

New Words

merit	violent	concerning	unnecessary
phrase	valued	ridiculous	recommendation
clause	achieve	particularly	memorandum
gossip	advisable	application	correspondent
fulfil	courteous	discretion	stationery

Follow the directions for Monday on page 1.

Working with Words

1. Write the New Word beginning with the prefix **un**. Underline both pairs of double letters in it. Then write the New Word formed by adding **ent** to a word that you studied last week.

2. Write the New Words that mean (1) absurd; (2) polite; (3) regarding or about; (4) highly regarded.

(1)----- (3)-----

(2)----- (4)-----

3. Write the New Word that follows the rule for words containing **ei** or **ie**. Make another word by adding the suffix **ment** to it.

4. The word **memorandum** is a Latin word meaning "something to be remembered." Use it in a sentence.

5. Write these words: **gossip**, **phrase**, **merit**, **violent**. Find each one in the dictionary and copy the diacritical mark for each vowel.

6. Find these words in the dictionary and say them by syllables: **recommendation**, **advisable**, **application**, **particularly**. Write the words.

7. Find the meaning and pronunciation of **discretion**, **stationery**, **fulfil**, and **clause**. Use the words orally in sentences. Write them.

My First Test

Write each New Word below:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Write your Hard Words:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

My First Score _____

Is every word right? _____

Learning My Hard Words

Follow the directions for studying your Hard Words. If you have no Hard Words this week, write other words that you need to use.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Words I Misspelled on Last Friday's Test

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Other Words to Spell

infinite aspect synonym confirmation

Review Words

all right embarrassment definition exquisite
usually correspondence eliminate ignorance

1. Write your Review Words here.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. Underline the double letters in **correspondence** and **embarrassment** in exercise 1.

3. Change the **ce** in **correspondence** and in **ignorance** to **t** and write the new words.

_____	_____
-------	-------

My Friday Test

Turn to page 77 for your Friday test.

21. Friendly Letters

The friendly letters of great writers supplement their other works and reveal delightful glimpses of their lives and characters. Often the letters of men who have been prominent in politics are studied for their interesting side lights on important affairs of state.

Friendly letters should be legible and reasonably informal. They should never compromise with carelessness. The writer should be conscious of the need for proper margins; correct spelling, friendly sentiment, and interesting detail or humorous anecdote. He should never apologize for lack of time or ideas, even when writing his most intimate friend. Such expressions as "referring to yours," "regretting the delay," or "trusting you will reply" have no place in a friendly letter. Occasionally a postscript may be added if the writer so desires.

To acquire the art of writing a good friendly letter is worth real effort.

New Words

reveal	politics	supplement	referring
glimpse	conscious	prominent	regretting
detail	anecdote	compromise	trusting
margin	apologize	sentiment	occasionally
acquire	intimate	humorous	postscript

Follow the directions for Monday on page 1.



Working with Words

1. Write two New Words that follow the rule for doubling the final consonant. In both words change the **ing** to **ed** and write two other words.

2. Write the New Words that rhyme with **require** and **conceal**.

3. Find the New Word that is derived from the Latin words *post*, meaning "after," and *scribere*, meaning "to write." Write the New Word. Then write the New Word in which the syllable *scious* is pronounced *shūs*.

4. Find the meanings of these words: **detail**, **compromise**, **supplement**, **sentiment**, **anecdote**, **intimate**. Use the words orally in sentences. Write them.

5. Write the New Words derived from **humour**, **trust**, and **occasional**.

6. Write the words **glimpse**, **apologize**, **margin**, **prominent**, **politics**. Mark each vowel sound.

My First Test

Write each New Word below:

Write your Hard Words:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

My First Score _____

Is every word right? _____

Learning My Hard Words

Follow the directions for studying your Hard Words. If you have no Hard Words this week, write other words that you need to use.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Words I Misspelled on Last Friday's Test

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Other Words to Spell

legible reasonably drama fascinate

Review Words

convenient	stationery	unnecessary
discretion	correspondent	ridiculous
courteous		recommendation

1. Write your Review Words here.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. In exercise 1, place the primary and secondary accent marks correctly in **recommendation** and **correspondent**. Use your dictionary for help.

3. Add **ly** to **convenient** and **courteous**.

_____	_____
-------	-------

My Friday Test

Turn to page 78 for your Friday test.

22. Dear Sue



Dear Sue,

In the special edition of the college paper, we read that you have just won the freshman essay contest. We all congratulate you heartily. We expect you to bring glory to the Townsend name as a writer of important fiction.

After the summer's association with you, I had hoped to improve my themes considerably, but I confess that progress is slow and that I am discouraged. I simply cannot imitate the distinctive qualities of your style. Even my signature sometimes requires correction! Here is a specimen of my latest work, called "The Countenance at the Cemetery Gate." Does it make you tremble?

We haven't forgotten that your birthday is on Wednesday. A remembrance has just been sent to you by parcel post.

Lovingly,

Jane

New Words

essay	heartily	signature	congratulate
glory	imitate	correction	association
fiction	tremble	specimen	considerably
edition	lovingly	cemetery	parcel post
confess	qualities	countenance	remembrance

Follow the directions for Monday on page 1.

Working with Words

1. Write the New Word that is an antonym of **fact**. Write **fact** too.

2. Write **cemetery**, **signature**, **imitate**, and **specimen**. Underline each vowel.

3. Find these words in your dictionary and say them by syllables: **association**, **congratulate**, **countenance**, **remembrance**. Write the words.

4. Write **confess**. Add **es**, **ed**, and **ion** to form other words. Write the new words.

5. Write the New Words formed by (1) changing **y** to **i** and adding **es**; (2) changing **y** to **i** and adding **ly**; (3) dropping **le** and adding **ly**; (4) adding **ly** without any change in the root word.

(1) _____ (3) _____

(2) _____ (4) _____

6. The words **parcel post** are never written as one word. Write **parcel post**. What does the expression mean?

7. Write **correction**, **edition**, **essay**, **glory**, and **tremble**. Underline each syllable.

My First Test

Write each New Word below:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Write your Hard Words:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

My First Score _____

Is every word right? _____

Learning My Hard Words

Follow the directions for studying your Hard Words. If you have no Hard Words this week, write other words that you need to use.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Words I Misspelled on Last Friday's Test

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Other Words to Spell

theme shirk recollect comical

Review Words

sincerely occasionally compromise supplement
preferred postscript apologize referring

1. Write your Review Words here.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. Drop final e and add ed and ing to apologize and compromise. Notice that the last part of each word is pronounced the same but spelled differently.

_____	_____
_____	_____

My Friday Test

Turn to page 80 for your Friday test.

23. Gentlemen—

A little investigation will prove to you that business letters require a special vocabulary. Because the style of the letter is more formal than that of private letters, you may find it necessary to use such words as *madam*, *herewith*, *requested*, *advising*, *assuring*, and *approximately*.

Business transactions may call for the use of such words as *prepaid*, *refund*, *remit*, *remitted*, and *remittance*, or *cancel*, *cancelled*, and *cancellation*. A man in the wholesale grocery business may need to use *warehouse*, *employees*, or *enclosed*, and another merchant may use *stationary*, *obtained*, *invoice*, and *owing*.

Modern business letters, though more formal than friendly letters, are much less stiff and stilted than those of the past. The good business letter always states its purpose clearly, naturally, briefly, and courteously.

New Words

remit	herewith	remitted	investigation
cancel	advising	enclosed	approximately
madam	prepaid	wholesale	remittance
refund	assuring	warehouse	cancellation
invoice	cancelled	requested	stationary

Follow the directions for Monday on page 1.

Working with Words

1. Write three New Words that are compound words. Underline the two little words in each one.

2. The prefix **pre** means "before." Write the New Word beginning with **pre**. What does it mean?

3. Find these words in the dictionary and say them by syllables: **investigation**, **approximately**, **stationary**, **madam**. Write the words, underline each syllable, and put in the accent marks.

4. Write **remit**, **remitted**, and **remittance** in a list. Notice that the final **t** in **remit** is doubled in the two derived forms, **remitted** and **remittance**. Now write **cancel**, **cancelled**, and **cancellation**. Notice that here again the final consonant is doubled in the derived forms, **cancelled** and **cancellation**. Look up the meanings of these words in Your Dictionary.

5. Write the New Words in which final **e** was dropped before adding **ed** or **ing**. Then write the New Word formed from **request**.

6. In your dictionary find the meanings of **refund** and **invoice**. Write the words.

7. Write the plural form of **remittance** and **investigation**.

My First Test

Write each New Word below:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Write your Hard Words:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

My First Score _____

Is every word right? _____

Learning My Hard Words

Follow the directions for studying your Hard Words. If you have no Hard Words this week, write other words that you need to use.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Words I Misspelled on Last Friday's Test

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Other Words to Spell

vocabulary imitation textile via

Review Words

whether	remembrance	parcel post	signature
writing	countenance	considerably	specimen

1. Write your Review Words here.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. Find two meanings of **countenance**. Illustrate each meaning by a sentence.

My Friday Test

Turn to page 79 for your Friday test.

24. Let's Make Sure

Review Words

Read again the directions on page 11 for work during Review Week.

attain	trusting	ridiculous	circumstance
annoy	courteous	stationery	remittance
valued	referring	stationary	countenance
phrase	invoice	definition	remembrance
essay	dignity	humorous	ignorance
clause	imitate	requested	correspondence
reveal	prepaid	apologize	approximately
refund	enclosed	sentiment	prominent
remit	violent	adorable	warehouse
margin	gracious	advisable	correspond
fulfil	assuring	cemetery	embarrassment
cancel	politics	correction	compromise
glory	critical	postscript	investigation
merit	specimen	gorgeous	application
madam	advising	qualities	unnecessary
vulgar	intimate	signature	recommendation
absurd	achieve	wholesale	memorandum
gossip	eliminate	exquisite	particularly
detail	analyze	conscious	correspondent
fiction	remitted	association	supplement
tremble	anecdote	discretion	parcel post
glimpse	herewith	concerning	congratulate
edition	pleasing	regretting	cancellation
acquire	cancelled	marvellous	considerably
confess	lovingly	heartily	occasionally

Words I Misspelled on My Friday Tests

-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

Reviewing Your Words

1. Review the following rules for doubling the final consonant:

(1) Words of one syllable which end in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel double the final consonant before adding suffixes which begin with a vowel. Examples of this rule are **wrapped, running, bigger, and biggest.**

(2) Words of two or more syllables which are accented on the last syllable and which end in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel double the final consonant before adding a suffix beginning with a vowel. Examples of this rule are **occur, occurred, occurring, and prefer, preferred, and preferring.**

Write these Review Words: **remitted, remittance, regretting, referring.** Explain how rule 2 applies to these words. Add **ed** to **regret** and **refer** and write the words. Now write **cancelled.** Notice that **cancelled** doubles the final consonant even though it is derived from a word which is not accented on the second syllable.

-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

The rules for doubling the final consonant are complicated, but they are worth learning and using, because they help to spell a number of difficult words.

2. Find five Review Words ending in **ance.** Say them softly by syllables. Write them. Now write one Review Word ending in **ence.** The endings **ence** and **ance** are troublesome. The best thing to do is to memorize each word containing one of these endings or to consult a dictionary whenever you are uncertain of the correct spelling.

-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

3. Write these Review Words: **assuring, pleasing, advisable, adorable, ignorance, investigation.** Beside each word write its root word.

-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

4. Write **acquire, achieve, and attain.** Make three new words by adding **ment** to each word. Do not drop the final **e** before the suffix **ment**.

-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

5. Write one Review Word that illustrates each of the rules for adding the suffix **ly** that are given on page 12.

-----	-----
-----	-----

6. Write **apologize, compromise, and analyze.** Notice that **ize, ise, and yze** have the same sound. You must memorize the correct spelling of such words as these three Review Words, and always refer to the dictionary when in doubt about their spelling.

-----	-----
-----	-----

7. The suffix **ous** means "full of" or "having." Write the words **humorous, marvellous, and gracious.** What do these Review Words mean? Change the **y** in **glory** to **i** and add **ous**. Write the new word. What does it mean? Use the words orally in sentences.

-----	-----
-----	-----

8. Knowing how to add suffixes correctly increases the number of words you can use. For example, make four new words by adding **s, ed, ing, and ance** to **annoy**. Drop the **e** in **imitate** and add **ed, ing, or, and ion**. Write the new words. Say them.

-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

9. Fill each blank with a Review Word:

- (1) The horse looks **r**-----
in that old straw hat.
- (2) Aunt Marjorie sometimes writes letters on
gray **s**-----.
- (3) My theme is a-----
two hundred words long.
- (4) Can't you find the **d**-----
in the dictionary?

Wednesday Test

Turn to page 86 and write the first half of your Review Words.

Thursday Test

Turn to page 86 and write the second half of your Review Words.

Spelling Demons

Write your Spelling Demons here.

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-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

Unit V · The Democratic Way of Life



25. Citizenship in a Democracy

The principles of our Canadian democracy include a decent respect for the rights of others, freedom to worship in peace and harmony according to the dictates of one's conscience, and the right to associate oneself with any worthy organization.

This introduction may seem unnecessary, for it is apparent that all intelligent citizens should understand and cherish these principles. However, we have become so accustomed to the privileges of democracy that sometimes we actually fail to remember them. In this there is danger.

Parliament is the guardian of our liberties. It exists to insure the welfare of our country. Accordingly, at a recent convention, it was suggested that our government be asked to make the principles of our democracy absolutely clear by an amendment to our constitution, the British North America Act.

New Words

exist	guardian	convention	amendment
insure	principle	constitution	democracy
welfare	harmony	accustomed	absolutely
decent	apparent	introduction	organization
actually	conscience	associate	intelligent

Follow the directions for Monday on page 1. Copy your New Words below and in the next column.

-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

Working with Words

1. Write a sentence using the word **constitution**.

2. List the New Words having four syllables each. Then list those words having three syllables each.

-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

3. Write the remaining New Words alphabetically.

(1) -----	(4) -----
(2) -----	(5) -----
(3) -----	(6) -----

Copy the rest of the New Words here.

-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

My First Test

Write each New Word below:

Write your Hard Words:

1. _____	11. _____	1. _____
2. _____	12. _____	2. _____
3. _____	13. _____	3. _____
4. _____	14. _____	4. _____
5. _____	15. _____	5. _____
6. _____	16. _____	6. _____
7. _____	17. _____	7. _____
8. _____	18. _____	8. _____
9. _____	19. _____	9. _____
10. _____	20. _____	10. _____

My First Score _____

Is every word right? _____

Learning My Hard Words

Follow the directions for studying your Hard Words. If you have no Hard Words this week, write other words that you need to use.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Words I Misspelled on Last Friday's Test

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Other Words to Spell

delegate document perpetual reform

Review Words

referred	approximately	remittance	stationary
occurred	cancellation	wholesale	advising

1. Write your Review Words here.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. In Lesson 20 you learned the word stationery. Find the Review Word that is a homonym of stationery. Use both words in sentences.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

My Friday Test

Turn to page 80 for your Friday test.

26. The Home and Democracy

Our Canadian laws prohibit any police officer from entering an individual's home without a search warrant. In this way it acknowledges the sanctity of the home and consequently protects the citizen from anxiety and fear.

The home is the most important unit in our social system. It affords protection for dependent children and continually fosters an attitude of affectionate regard among them. Once men ruled the home and women were considered inferior. Now marriage depends upon mutual affection, and the members of the family co-operate for the happiness of all. The father is usually concerned with providing a living for his family and the mother with the duties of homemaking. As soon as they are able, boys and girls assume responsibilities for minor tasks about the house and yard. The success of the home is credited largely to the willingness of each person to do his share.

New Words

unit	prohibit	acknowledge	attitude
mutual	marriage	consequently	affectionate
warrant	affection	protection	co-operate
anxiety	largely	dependent	concerned
inferior	credited	continually	providing

Follow the directions for Monday on page 1.



Working with Words

1. Write the New Word that is an antonym of **superior**.

2. Write **affection**. Write the other New Word formed by adding **ate** to **affection**.

3. Write the New Words which added the suffixes **ly**, **ed**, and **ent** without changing the root words.

4. Find the meanings of **warrant**, **mutual**, **prohibit**, and **attitude**. Use each word orally in a sentence. Write the words.

5. Find these words in the dictionary and say them by syllables: **protection**, **anxiety**, **co-operate**, **acknowledge**. Write the words.

6. Write the New Words derived from **marry** and **provide**.

7. The word **unit** is derived from a Latin word meaning "one." What meanings has the word **unit**? Write a sentence illustrating one meaning.

My First Test

Write each New Word below:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Write your Hard Words:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

My First Score _____

Is every word right? _____

Learning My Hard Words

Follow the directions for studying your Hard Words. If you have no Hard Words this week, write other words that you need to use.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Words I Misspelled on Last Friday's Test

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Other Words to Spell

culture recipe romance dainty

Review Words

community principle absolutely democracy
practically conscience guardian intelligent

1. Write your Review Words here.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. Write the plural form of **community**, **democracy**, **principle**, and **guardian**. Be ready to give the two rules that you followed.

_____	_____
_____	_____

My Friday Test

Turn to page 79 for your Friday test.

27. Individual Rights in a Democracy

The administration of justice is carried out in accordance with the fundamental rights provided by our Canadian laws. A person accused of a major crime must be given a fair trial by a jury of twelve men who are without racial or religious prejudice. If the accused person cannot afford to employ his own attorney, the state provides him with counsel for his defence. No witness may offer testimony except under oath, and those who enforce the law must present adequate evidence in order to convict the prisoner. Even after the conviction of a criminal, a judge may not prescribe cruel or unusual punishment.

Neither provincial legislature nor city council may deny these rights of the individual, and no policeman, sheriff, or member of any law-enforcement staff may act in a way that is contrary to them.

New Words

jury	attorney	sheriff	administration
staff	counsel	criminal	accordance
major	witness	prejudice	fundamental
crime	enforce	evidence	testimony
council	convict	conviction	recommend

Follow the directions for Monday on page 1.

Working with Words

1. The words **council** and **counsel** are homonyms. Write a sentence using each word.

2. Write **convict**. Now write another New Word formed by adding **ion** to **convict**.

3. Write the two New Words ending in **ff**.

4. Write **crime**. Write another New Word derived from **crime**.

5. Find **administration**, **prejudice**, **evidence**, **recommend**, **fundamental**, and **accordance** in your dictionary. Say the words by syllables. Write them, underline each syllable, and put in the accent marks.

6. Write the New Word that is the antonym of **minor**. Then write the New Word containing the word **force**.

7. Write **jury**, **testimony**, **attorney**, and **witness** in a list. Opposite each word write its plural form. In the first two words change the **y** to **i** and add **es**. Since **attorney** ends in a vowel and **y**, its plural is formed simply by adding **s**. Add **es** to **witness**.

My First Test

Write each New Word below:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Write your Hard Words:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

My First Score _____

Is every word right? _____

Learning My Hard Words

Follow the directions for studying your Hard Words. If you have no Hard Words this week, write other words that you need to use.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Words I Misspelled on Last Friday's Test

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Other Words to Spell

accused franchise abuse allege

Review Words

piece	co-operate	affectionate	acknowledge
their	warrant	anxiety	continually

1. Write your Review Words here

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. Drop the final e in **acknowledge** and **co-operate** and add **ing**. Write the new words.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

3. Add **ly** to **affectionate** and drop **ly** from **continually**. Write the new words.

_____	_____
-------	-------

My Friday Test

Turn to page 80 for your Friday test.

28. Provincial Government in a Democracy

We residents of Canada have a solemn duty to discharge. We must forever guard the security of our democratic way of life. One way of doing this is to elect to our provincial legislatures only men who, in the performance of their duties, will execute their work with due regard for their oath of office. This oath has reference to the fact that they must never act in a manner contrary to the law.

In times of emergency or controversy, the man in public life may find himself condemned despite the fact that he is innocent of any offence. He may have to accept criticism but he must never pardon any violence. Critics should restrain themselves. Unfair and intemperate criticism discourages many good men from seeking to continue as our duly elected representatives. As a result, we may lose the services of many who are excellent executives.

New Words

oath	innocent	reference	performance
duly	offence*	contrary	condemned
solemn	restrain	resident	emergency
execute	violence	discharge	legislature
pardon	security	executive	controversy

*Also spelled offense.

Follow the directions for Monday on page 1.

Working with Words

1. Find **reference** in the dictionary. Write the word in syllables and place the accent mark. Write the whole word.

2. Write the New Words that mean (1) to hold back; (2) opposed; (3) to free from a sentence; (4) a dispute or quarrel.

(1) _____ (3) _____
(2) _____ (4) _____

3. Find these words in the dictionary: **legislature**, **performance**, **emergency**, **violence**. Say them softly by syllables. Write them.

4. Write the New Words that are antonyms of **guilty** and **defence**.

5. One New Word is derived from the word **reside**, meaning "to live" or "to dwell." Write the New Word. Write the New Word derived from **secure**.

6. Write **condemned** and **solemn**. The same letter is silent in both words. Cross it out.

7. Write **execute** and the other New Word derived from it.

8. Find the meaning of **duly** in the dictionary. Write a sentence using the word.

9. Write the New Word that begins with **dis** and the one that ends with **th**.

My First Test

Write each New Word below:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Write your Hard Words:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

My First Score _____

Is every word right? _____

Learning My Hard Words

Follow the directions for studying your Hard Words. If you have no Hard Words this week, write other words that you need to use.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Words I Misspelled on Last Friday's Test

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Other Words to Spell

patriot judicial penalty corrupt

Review Words

genuine	recommend	council	fundamental
licence	prejudice	counsel	testimony

1. Write your Review Words here.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. Make new words by adding **ed** and **ing** to **recommend**. Write the words.

_____	_____
_____	_____

3. Write the plural form of **council** and **counsel**.

_____	_____
-------	-------

My Friday Test

Turn to page 79 for your Friday test.

29. National Government in a Democracy

The Dominion Parliament at Ottawa consists of the Senate and the House of Commons. Senators are appointed to office but the members of the House of Commons are elected, and it is the latter who really conduct the nation's affairs. Legislation is introduced by the party in power—usually by a cabinet minister. Each bill must pass three readings in the House, after which it goes to the Senate for approval. The senators, who are appointed by reason of valuable experience and honourable behaviour, consider the bill and grant or withhold approval accordingly.

Although giving allegiance to the Queen, Canada is free and independent. The Dominion Parliament may declare war, conclude peace treaties, coin money, control financial affairs, and so on. No parliamentary group ever has supreme power, for Canadians believe that a strong opposition makes for more efficient government.

New Words

coin	conclude	supreme	independent
affair	parliament	efficient	allegiance
senate	cabinet	session	honourable*
consist	dominion	behaviour*	accordingly
declare	approval	senator	financial

*Also spelled behavior, honorable.

Follow the directions for Monday on page 1.

Working with Words

1. Write **parliament**, **senate**, **dominion**, and **supreme**. In the article notice the capitalization of the first three of these words. We capitalize these words when referring to the Parliament or to the Senate of the Dominion of Canada. The other word is capitalized when we speak of the Supreme Court. Now write with a capital these four New Words.

2. Write the New Words derived from **honour** and **according**. Underline the suffixes.

3. Write the plural form of **session**, **affair**, **senator**, and **coin**.

4. Write the New Words that mean (1) competent; (2) free, not under another's rule; (3) to finish; (4) to make known.

5. Write **approve**, **finance**, and **behave** and the New Words derived from them. Be sure to drop the final e of the root word in forming the derived word.

6. Write **consist**. Add **ed** to form another word.

7. Find the meanings of **allegiance** and **cabinet**. Use the words orally in sentences. Write them.

My First Test

Write each New Word below:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 13. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 14. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 15. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 16. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 17. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 18. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 19. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 20. _____ |

Write your Hard Words:

- | |
|-----------|
| 1. _____ |
| 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ |
| 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ |
| 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ |
| 8. _____ |
| 9. _____ |
| 10. _____ |

My First Score _____

Is every word right? _____

Learning My Hard Words

Follow the directions for studying your Hard Words. If you have no Hard Words this week, write other words that you need to use.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Words I Misspelled on Last Friday's Test

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Other Words to Spell

symbol adjourn appropriation function

Review Words

immediately executive controversy reference
annually emergency legislature condemned

1. Write your Review Words here.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. Form the plural of **emergency** and **controversy** by changing **y** to **i** and adding **es**. Write the words.

_____	_____
_____	_____

3. Write the plural form of **executive** and **reference**.

_____	_____
-------	-------

My Friday Test

Turn to page 81 for your Friday test.

30. Let's Make Sure

Review Words

Read again the directions on page 11 for work during Review Week.

unit	warrant	security	convention
major	offence	discharge	recommend
duly	declare	harmony	condemned
crime	supreme	apparent	amendment
mutual	guardian	behaviour	democracy
insure	senator	prohibit	accustomed
oath	welfare	principle	consequently
jury	counsel	marriage	absolutely
coin	council	innocent	continually
decent	largely	providing	organization
staff	contrary	conclude	legislature
senate	execute	financial	constitution
exist	credited	concerned	introduction
affair	witness	prejudice	honourable
sheriff	restrain	co-operate	protection
inferior	criminal	testimony	acknowledge
solemn	resident	affection	emergency
pardon	attorney	intelligent	administration
enforce	actually	accordance	conviction
anxiety	parliament	conscience	accordingly
convict	violence	reference	fundamental
session	attitude	evidence	independent
consist	executive	associate	performance
cabinet	approval	dependent	controversy
dominion	efficient	allegiance	affectionate

Words I Misspelled on My Friday Tests

-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

Reviewing Your Words

1. The words **convict**, **witness**, and **pardon** may be used as nouns or as verbs. Use your dictionary to find the meaning and the pronunciation of each word as a noun and as a verb. Write sentences that illustrate both uses of each word.

-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

2. Find two meanings for **cabinet** and for **coin**. Write sentences illustrating both meanings of each word.

-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

3. Write **evidence** and **violence**. Change the **ce** to **t** to form new words. Write the words. Then write **innocent**, **independent**, and **intelligent**. Change the **t** to **ce**. Write the new words.

-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

4. Write **harmony**. Change the **y** to **i** and add **ous**. Write the new word. What does it mean?

-----	-----
-------	-------

5. Pretend that you have a dictionary on the pages of which are the pairs of guide words given below. Which of the following Review Words will you find on each page: **staff, approval, affair, senator**? After each pair of guide words write the Review Word that belongs with it.

accordance-affection -----
anxiety-attitude -----
senate-session -----
solemn-supreme -----

6. The possessive of each of the following words is formed by adding an apostrophe and s: **senator, attorney, sheriff**. Write a sentence using each possessive word.

7. Write the plural form of each Review Word in exercise 6. Then form the possessive of each plural word by adding an apostrophe (**senators-senators'**). Write the possessive words.

8. On page 57 review the use of capital letters with the words **parliament, senate, dominion, and supreme**. Write sentences illustrating this use.

9. When words like **senator** and **major** are used as titles with a person's name, they are capitalized. Write sentences using **Senator** and **Major**.

10. Use **council, counsel, practice, practise, principal, and principle** correctly in these sentences:

(1) It is time for football **prac**-----
 (2) I may make the football team if I **prac**-----
 hard.

(3) Jim went to the **prin**-----
 for **c**-----

(4) City laws are passed by the **c**-----

(5) Alice doesn't know the first **prin**-----
 of cooking.

(6) The **c**----- for the defense
 of the culprit has not been chosen.

Wednesday Test

Turn to page 87 and write the first half of your Review Words.

Thursday Test

Turn to page 87 and write the first half of your Review Words.

Spelling Demons

Write your Spelling Demons here.



31. Scientist or Engineer?

Have you begun to think about a career? If your preference is for scientific work, you must be competent in mathematics, especially in algebra, geometry, and trigonometry. The use of number is necessary in physics and chemistry. Even in measuring air pressure with a barometer or the temperature of liquid with a thermometer, you must use figures.

If your intention is to become a civil engineer, you must understand how to survey and how to deal in linear, circular, and square measure. In measuring concrete for a reservoir, for example, you will need mathematics. Before you become involved in a scientific or an engineering course, make inquiries about the work and satisfy yourself that you can master it. Your technical training may contribute to the progress of civilization.

New Words

algebra	concrete	scientific	thermometer
physics	reservoir	geometry	civilization
liquid	involved	chemistry	preference
survey	inquiries	intention	competent
circular	technical	pressure	mathematics

Follow the directions for Monday on page 1. Copy your New Words below and in the next column.

-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

Working with Words

1. Write the names of five school subjects and of an instrument for measuring temperature.

-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

2. Write the New Words that mean (1) purpose; (2) well qualified; (3) pertaining to a circle; (4) a place for storage.

(1) -----	(3) -----
(2) -----	(4) -----

3. Write the remaining New Words. Write the number that tells how many syllables each contains.

-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

Copy the rest of the New Words here.

-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

My First Test

Write each New Word below:

Write your Hard Words:

1. _____

11. _____

1. _____

2. _____

12. _____

2. _____

3. _____

13. _____

3. _____

4. _____

14. _____

4. _____

5. _____

15. _____

5. _____

6. _____

16. _____

6. _____

7. _____

17. _____

7. _____

8. _____

18. _____

8. _____

9. _____

19. _____

9. _____

10. _____

20. _____

10. _____

My First Score _____

Is every word right? _____

Learning My Hard Words

Follow the directions for studying your Hard Words. If you have no Hard Words this week, write other words that you need to use.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Words I Misspelled on Last Friday's Test

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Other Words to Spell

diameter radius rectangle angle

Review Words

athletics	financial	allegiance	honourable
literature	behaviour	efficient	supreme

1. Write your Review Words here.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. Make new words by adding ly to honourable, supreme, efficient, and financial. What two rules should you follow?

_____	_____
_____	_____

My Friday Test

Turn to page 82 for your Friday test.

32. Doctor or Lawyer?

It may be that you admire a dignified judge, busy lawyer, or kindly physician, and wish to enter the profession of law or of medicine. If so, you should interview some members of these professions and learn about them.

On the campus of almost every large university, candidates for graduation in law or medicine are seeking their diplomas. The work is difficult and the commencement ceremony marks the beginning of a strenuous life.

The doctor must understand the use of complex apparatus. He must know every organ and muscle of the human body and every bone of the skeleton. The lawyer must be able to prepare an abstract, summon and cross-examine a witness, persuade a jury, and disagree courteously with an opponent. Each of these men takes a sacred oath to serve his clients honestly and well. A high valuation is placed on these professions, and in them is opportunity for real service.

New Words

sacred	diploma	dignified	commencement
client	abstract	ceremony	graduation
campus	persuade	skeleton	apparatus
complex	disagree	valuation	profession
summon	opponent	candidate	strenuous

Follow the directions for Monday on page 1.



Working with Words

1. Find the New Words that mean (1) complicated; (2) to call; (3) to convince; (4) to hold a different opinion.

(1)----- (3)-----

(2)----- (4)-----

2. Write the New Words derived from **profess**, **commence**, **graduate**, and **value**.

3. One New Word begins with a soft sound of c. Write the word. Another New Word is derived from the Latin word *sacer*, meaning "holy." Write the word.

4. Find the meanings of these words: **client**, **candidate**, **campus**, **abstract**. Use each word orally in a sentence. Write the words.

5. Write the word **dignified**. Make another word by placing the prefix **un** before it. Write the word.

6. Find these words in the dictionary and say them by syllables: **skeleton**, **apparatus**, **opponent**, **strenuous**. Write the words.

7. Write the New Word that tells what you will receive when you graduate from high school.

My First Test

Write each New Word below:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Write your Hard Words:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

My First Score _____

Is every word right? _____

Learning My Hard Words

Follow the directions for studying your Hard Words. If you have no Hard Words this week, write other words that you need to use.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Words I Misspelled on Last Friday's Test

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Other Words to Spell

recognition freshman intellectual pursuit

Review Words

laboratory preference competent geometry
accompanying scientific reservoir technical

1. Write your Review Words here.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. Find **reservoir** in the dictionary. Write it in syllables and learn to pronounce it correctly. Write the whole word.

_____	_____
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3. The words **laboratory** and **accompanying** have five syllables each. Underline each syllable in these words in exercise 1.

My Friday Test

Turn to page 81 for your Friday test.

33. Helping to Make the Wheels Go 'Round

Perhaps you enjoy manual work and are most interested in mechanical things. You may like to investigate a complicated electrical circuit, repair your mother's refrigerator or automatic heater, examine the cylinders of a motor, or mend a leak in the radiator of the family car. You should make sure that you get sufficient training so that you become skilled in your chosen work.

A good mechanic should be able to utilize mathematics, as almost universal use is made of the subject. He must be strongly built, healthy, and enthusiastic about his work. His approximate week's work is forty hours, but at times he may be asked to work for indefinite periods without much rest. He must co-operate with his supervisors, respond to suggestions, and never be careless or indifferent.

New Words

manual	cylinder	sufficient	mechanical
circuit	radiator	universal	refrigerator
leak	strongly	indefinite	enthusiastic
utilize	mechanic	suggestion	approximate
respond	automatic	supervisor	indifferent

Follow the directions for Monday on page 1.

Working with Words

1. Write **mechanic** and another New Word that is derived from it.

2. The form **auto** is taken from a Greek word meaning "self." Write the New Word containing **auto**. What does it mean? Write another familiar word containing **auto**.

3. Write the New Words that mean (1) enough; (2) nearly exact; (3) to make use of; (4) to act in answer to.

(1)----- (3)-----

(2)----- (4)-----

4. Find at least two different meanings for **manual**. Write sentences illustrating two meanings.

5. Write the New Word in which the syllable **cuit** is pronounced **kit**. Then write the one that rhymes with **peak**.

6. Write the New Words derived from these root words: **definite**, **strong**, **suggest**, **supervise**. Underline each suffix or prefix. Put a X after the word that dropped final e.

7. The following words will be easier to learn if you pronounce them correctly: **refrigerator**, **radiator**, **cylinder**, **universal**, **enthusiastic**, **indifferent**. Say the words softly by syllables as shown in your dictionary. Write the words. Underline each syllable.

My First Test

Write each New Word below:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Write your Hard Words:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

My First Score _____

Is every word right? _____

Learning My Hard Words

Follow the directions for studying your Hard Words. If you have no Hard Words this week, write other words that you need to use.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Words I Misspelled on Last Friday's Test

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Other Words to Spell

circumference demonstrate persevere equation

Review Words

superintendent	apparatus	client	persuade
grammar	skeleton	ceremony	opponent

1. Write your Review Words here.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. Drop the final e in persuade and add ed and ing.

_____	_____
_____	_____

3. Write the plural of ceremony and opponent.

_____	_____
-------	-------

My Friday Test

Turn to page 82 for your Friday test.

34. Helping to Educate Our Citizens

Great importance is attached to the work of the teacher by all thoughtful people. Many distinguished men and women belong to this profession. It includes positions in nursery schools attended by young children and in colleges and universities. It offers excellent opportunities for permanent work.

A teacher should possess an even disposition, vigour, and enthusiasm. She must be able to accommodate her methods to her pupils, to make every assignment clear, and to encourage discussion rather than to lecture to the class.

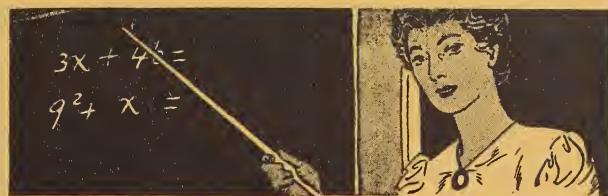
Some educational positions demand a college degree, and a vacancy is commonly filled by the person having superior training. In most cities previous experience is required. The possibility of securing a desirable position in a progressive school is excellent for those who combine a good personality with interest in intellectual activities.

New Words

possess	attached	permanent	distinguished
vigour*	previous	disposition	opportunities
lecture	desirable	assignment	accommodate
vacancy	activities	possibility	educational
combine	superior	personality	progressive

*Also spelled vigor.

Follow the directions for Monday on page 1.



Working with Words

1. Write the New Words which are plural forms made by changing y to i and adding es to the singular. Now write the plural form of **vacancy** and **possibility**.

2. Write **desirable** and **progressive**. What does each word mean? Make two new words by using the prefix **un**.

3. Find the New Words that mean (1) to have; (2) to unite or join; (3) lasting; (4) better than most.

(1) ----- (3) -----

(2) ----- (4) -----

4. Write the New Words containing the words **education**, **personal**, **assign**, and **attach**.

5. Find these words in your dictionary and say them by syllables: **distinguished**, **disposition**, **lecture**, **accommodate**, **previous**. Write the words, underline each syllable, and put in the accent marks.

6. Write **vigour**, **vigorous**. Watch the spellings!

My First Test

Write each New Word below:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Write your Hard Words:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

My First Score _____

Is every word right? _____

Learning My Hard Words

Follow the directions for studying your Hard Words. If you have no Hard Words this week, write other words that you need to use.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Words I Misspelled on Last Friday's Test

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Other Words to Spell

instructor academy tact ingenuity

Review Words

professor enthusiastic sufficient approximate
term refrigerator mechanical indefinite

1. Write your Review Words here.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. Place **un** before **enthusiastic** and **in** before **sufficient**. Write the new words.

_____	_____
_____	_____

3. Write the plural of **professor** and **refrigerator**.

_____	_____
-------	-------

My Friday Test

Turn to page 81 for your Friday test.

35. Doing the Business of the World

A desirable vocation, especially for girls, is stenography. A good stenographer learns to take dictation, to duplicate letters or reports, to transfer papers to the files, to compile statistics and other data, and to serve as her employer's eyes and ears. She is intelligent, alert, and quick to perceive her employer's needs. She is liable for a miscellaneous assortment of duties, from the renewal of a subscription and the distribution of Christmas cards to ordering flowers for a birthday celebration and the paying of her employer's fraternity dues.

The enrolment in business schools is generally high, and employment is quite certain. There is abundant opportunity for advancement, and it is not an unusual incident for a good stenographer to become an office manager. Exceedingly attractive jobs await those who avail themselves of the best training.

New Words

data	duplicate	assortment	stenographer
liable	transfer	distribution	miscellaneous
avail	statistics	celebration	employment
incident	perceive	fraternity	exceedingly
vocation	abundant	enrolment	subscription

Follow the directions for Monday on page 1.

Working with Words

1. Write the New Word that follows the rule for spelling words that contain ei or ie. Then write three New Words formed by adding **ment** to a root word.

2. One New Word comes from the Latin word *frater*, meaning "brother." Write it. Then write the New Word that is a synonym of **plentiful**.

3. Find the meanings of **liable**, **data**, **vocation**, and **statistics**. Use the words orally in sentences. Write them.

4. Say **stenographer**, **miscellaneous**, **subscription**, and **exceedingly** by syllables. Write the words.

5. Write **distribute**, **celebrate**, and **duplicate**. Now write the New Words derived from the first two words. Make another word by dropping the final **e** in **duplicate** and adding **ion**.

6. Write the New Word that rhymes with **prevail** and the one ending with the syllable **dent**.

7. Write **transfer**, **transferred**, and **transferring**. Review the rule for spelling the two derived forms.

My First Test

Write each New Word below:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
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Write your Hard Words:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

My First Score _____

Is every word right? _____

Learning My Hard Words

Follow the directions for studying your Hard Words. If you have no Hard Words this week, write other words that you need to use.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Words I Misspelled on Last Friday's Test

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Other Words to Spell

alert repetition dictation separation

Review Words

secretary accommodate possibility desirable
opportunity opportunities permanent assignment

1. Write your Review Words here.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. Write the plural of **opportunity** and **possibility**.

_____	_____
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3. Drop the final **e** from **accommodate** and add **ing** and **ion**. Write the new words.

_____	_____
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My Friday Test

Turn to page 82 for your Friday test.

36. Let's Make Sure

Review Words

Read again the directions on page 11 for work during Review Week.

liquid	persuade	progressive	commencement
transfer	mechanic	dignified	assortment
combine	involved	previous	employment
campus	desirable	circular	assignment
utilize	geometry	strongly	enrolment
vigour	suggestion	competent	accommodate
survey	radiator	statistics	mathematics
diploma	fraternity	supervisor	approximate
liable	attached	chemistry	personality
client	universal	skeleton	educational
incident	ceremony	possibility	stenographer
manual	pressure	duplicate	refrigerator
vacancy	activities	strenuous	miscellaneous
physics	inquiries	mechanical	civilization
algebra	permanent	indifferent	distinguished
complex	technical	scientific	profession
avail	automatic	opponent	celebration
circuit	summon	apparatus	graduation
possess	superior	reservoir	distribution
data	concrete	sufficient	disposition
cylinder	disagree	preference	subscription
respond	perceive	valuation	enthusiastic
lecture	abstract	intention	opportunities
sacred	candidate	indefinite	exceedingly
leak	vocation	abundant	thermometer

Words I Misspelled on My Friday Tests

Reviewing Your Words

1. Write these words in a list: scientific, desirable, attached, sufficient, competent, possibility, permanent. You may change the meaning of each word by the use of a prefix. Use the prefix **un** with the first three words, **in** with the next two, and **im** with the last two. Write the new words. Say them. What does each one mean?

2. Write these words: **commence**, **assort**, **employ**, **assign**, **enrol**. Write the Review Words derived from each one. Notice that no change was made in adding **ment** to the root words.

3. Write the words **abundant**, **permanent**, **indifferent**, and **competent**. Change the **t** in each word to **ce** to make a new word. Write the new words. What does each one mean?

4. The word **data** is the plural form of a Latin word. **Data** means "facts" and is seldom used except in the plural form. You must remember to use the correct verb with **data**. For example, the sentences below are correct:

The **data** on our stamp sale are posted in the hall.
 Jim's **data** on the training of a pilot are correct.

Write another sentence using **data**.

5. The word **statistics** is used almost always in the plural form. Write a sentence using **statistics**.

6. Among your Review Words there are six which begin with soft **c**. (A soft **c** is pronounced like **s**.) Find these words. Write them in a list. Then list six Review Words beginning with a hard **c**. (A hard **c** is pronounced like **k**.)

7. Add **ed** and **ing** correctly to **combine**, **perceive**, **duplicate**, **summon**, and **possess**. Write the new words.

8. One of your Review Words is derived from the Latin word *vocare*, meaning "to call." Another one comes from the Greek word *thermē*, meaning "heat." Find both words and write them. What does each one mean?

9. The letters **u** and **n** may be confused unless they are carefully written. Practise writing these letters. Select ten Review Words containing **u**'s or **n**'s. Write them carefully and correctly.

10. Select eight Review Words containing **m**'s. As you write them, pay special attention to making good **m**'s.

Wednesday Test

Turn to page 88 and write the first half of your Review Words.

Thursday Test

Turn to page 88 and write the second half of your Review Words.

Spelling Demons

Write your Spelling Demons here.

Friday Test for Lesson 1**Friday Test for Lesson 3****Friday Test for Lesson 5**

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Find your mistakes. Put a X after every word that you spelled wrong. Then write the words you misspelled in the space *Words I Misspelled on Last Friday's Test* on page 4. Keep your record on the Progress Chart on page 96. Follow these steps every Friday.

Find your mistakes. Write on page 8 the words you misspelled. Mark your Progress Chart.

Find your mistakes. Write on page 14 the words you misspelled. Mark your Progress Chart.

(Dictation sentences for the Friday Tests are given in the Teacher's Edition of *My Spelling, Grade Eight*, and also in the Teacher's Manual.)

Friday Test for Lesson 2

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Find your mistakes. Write on
page 6 the words you misspelled.
Mark your Progress Chart.

Friday Test for Lesson 4

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Find your mistakes. Write on
page 10 the words you misspelled.
Mark your Progress Chart.

Friday Test for Lesson 7

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Find your mistakes. Write on
page 16 the words you misspelled.
Mark your Progress Chart.

Friday Test for Lesson 9**Friday Test for Lesson 11****Friday Test for Lesson 14**

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Find your mistakes. Write on
page 20 the words you misspelled.
Mark your Progress Chart.

Find your mistakes. Write on
page 26 the words you misspelled.
Mark your Progress Chart.

Find your mistakes. Write on
page 30 the words you misspelled.
Mark your Progress Chart.

Friday Test for Lesson 8

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Find your mistakes. Write on
page 18 the words you misspelled.
Mark your Progress Chart.

Friday Test for Lesson 10

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Find your mistakes. Write on
page 22 the words you misspelled.
Mark your Progress Chart.

Friday Test for Lesson 13

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Find your mistakes. Write on
page 28 the words you misspelled.
Mark your Progress Chart.

Friday Test for Lesson 15

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Find your mistakes. Write on page 32 the words you misspelled. Mark your Progress Chart.

Friday Test for Lesson 17

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Find your mistakes. Write on page 38 the words you misspelled. Mark your Progress Chart.

Friday Test for Lesson 20

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Find your mistakes. Write on page 42 the words you misspelled. Mark your Progress Chart.

Friday Test for Lesson 16

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Find your mistakes. Write on
page 34 the words you misspelled.
Mark your Progress Chart.

Friday Test for Lesson 19

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Find your mistakes. Write on
page 40 the words you misspelled.
Mark your Progress Chart.

Friday Test for Lesson 21

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Find your mistakes. Write on
page 44 the words you misspelled.
Mark your Progress Chart.

Friday Test for Lesson 23

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Friday Test for Lesson 26

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Friday Test for Lesson 28

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Find your mistakes. Write on page 50 the words you misspelled. Mark your Progress Chart.

Find your mistakes. Write on page 54 the words you misspelled. Mark your Progress Chart.

Find your mistakes. Write on page 58 the words you misspelled. Mark your Progress Chart.

Friday Test for Lesson 22

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Find your mistakes. Write on
page 46 the words you misspelled.
Mark your Progress Chart.

Friday Test for Lesson 25

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Find your mistakes. Write on
page 52 the words you misspelled.
Mark your Progress Chart.

Friday Test for Lesson 27

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Find your mistakes. Write on
page 56 the words you misspelled.
Mark your Progress Chart.

Friday Test for Lesson 29

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8. -----
9. -----
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24. -----
25. -----
26. -----
27. -----
28. -----

Find your mistakes. Write on
page 62 the words you misspelled.
Mark your Progress Chart.

Friday Test for Lesson 32

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----
5. -----
6. -----
7. -----
8. -----
9. -----
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11. -----
12. -----
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14. -----
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17. -----
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23. -----
24. -----
25. -----
26. -----
27. -----
28. -----

Find your mistakes. Write on
page 66 the words you misspelled.
Mark your Progress Chart.

Friday Test for Lesson 34

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----
5. -----
6. -----
7. -----
8. -----
9. -----
10. -----
11. -----
12. -----
13. -----
14. -----
15. -----
16. -----
17. -----
18. -----
19. -----
20. -----
21. -----
22. -----
23. -----
24. -----
25. -----
26. -----
27. -----
28. -----

Find your mistakes. Write on
page 70 the words you misspelled.
Mark your Progress Chart.

Friday Test for Lesson 31

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----
5. -----
6. -----
7. -----
8. -----
9. -----
10. -----
11. -----
12. -----
13. -----
14. -----
15. -----
16. -----
17. -----
18. -----
19. -----
20. -----
21. -----
22. -----
23. -----
24. -----
25. -----
26. -----
27. -----
28. -----

Find your mistakes. Write on page 64 the words you misspelled. Mark your Progress Chart.

Friday Test for Lesson 33

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----
5. -----
6. -----
7. -----
8. -----
9. -----
10. -----
11. -----
12. -----
13. -----
14. -----
15. -----
16. -----
17. -----
18. -----
19. -----
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25. -----
26. -----
27. -----
28. -----

Find your mistakes. Write on page 68 the words you misspelled. Mark your Progress Chart.

Friday Test for Lesson 35

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----
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13. -----
14. -----
15. -----
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21. -----
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23. -----
24. -----
25. -----
26. -----
27. -----
28. -----

Find your mistakes. Mark your Progress Chart.

Lesson 6. Wednesday Test

1. 26.
2. 27.
3. 28.
4. 29.
5. 30.
6. 31.
7. 32.
8. 33.
9. 34.
10. 35.
11. 36.
12. 37.
13. 38.
14. 39.
15. 40.
16. 41.
17. 42.
18. 43.
19. 44.
20. 45.
21. 46.
22. 47.
23. 48.
24. 49.
25. 50.

Lesson 6. Thursday Test

51. 76.
52. 77.
53. 78.
54. 79.
55. 80.
56. 81.
57. 82.
58. 83.
59. 84.
60. 85.
61. 86.
62. 87.
63. 88.
64. 89.
65. 90.
66. 91.
67. 92.
68. 93.
69. 94.
70. 95.
71. 96.
72. 97.
73. 98.
74. 99.
75. 100.

My Score

Correct your paper.

Put a X after each word that you misspelled.

These words are your Spelling Demons.

Write them correctly in the blanks on page 12.

Keep your record on the Progress Chart on page 96.

Lesson 12. Wednesday Test**Lesson 12. Thursday Test**

1.-----	26.-----	51.-----	76.-----
2.-----	27.-----	52.-----	77.-----
3.-----	28.-----	53.-----	78.-----
4.-----	29.-----	54.-----	79.-----
5.-----	30.-----	55.-----	80.-----
6.-----	31.-----	56.-----	81.-----
7.-----	32.-----	57.-----	82.-----
8.-----	33.-----	58.-----	83.-----
9.-----	34.-----	59.-----	84.-----
10.-----	35.-----	60.-----	85.-----
11.-----	36.-----	61.-----	86.-----
12.-----	37.-----	62.-----	87.-----
13.-----	38.-----	63.-----	88.-----
14.-----	39.-----	64.-----	89.-----
15.-----	40.-----	65.-----	90.-----
16.-----	41.-----	66.-----	91.-----
17.-----	42.-----	67.-----	92.-----
18.-----	43.-----	68.-----	93.-----
19.-----	44.-----	69.-----	94.-----
20.-----	45.-----	70.-----	95.-----
21.-----	46.-----	71.-----	96.-----
22.-----	47.-----	72.-----	97.-----
23.-----	48.-----	73.-----	98.-----
24.-----	49.-----	74.-----	99.-----
25.-----	50.-----	75.-----	100.-----

Correct your paper.

Put a X after each word that you misspelled.

These words are your Spelling Demons.

My Score -----

Write them correctly in the blanks on page 24.

Keep your record on the Progress Chart on page 96.

Lesson 18. Wednesday Test

1.	26.
2.	27.
3.	28.
4.	29.
5.	30.
6.	31.
7.	32.
8.	33.
9.	34.
10.	35.
11.	36.
12.	37.
13.	38.
14.	39.
15.	40.
16.	41.
17.	42.
18.	43.
19.	44.
20.	45.
21.	46.
22.	47.
23.	48.
24.	49.
25.	50.

Lesson 18. Thursday Test

51.	76.
52.	77.
53.	78.
54.	79.
55.	80.
56.	81.
57.	82.
58.	83.
59.	84.
60.	85.
61.	86.
62.	87.
63.	88.
64.	89.
65.	90.
66.	91.
67.	92.
68.	93.
69.	94.
70.	95.
71.	96.
72.	97.
73.	98.
74.	99.
75.	100.

Correct your paper.

Put a X after each word that you misspelled.
These words are your Spelling Demons.

My Score

Write them correctly in the blanks on page 36.
Keep your record on the Progress Chart on page 96.

Lesson 24. Wednesday Test

1.
 2.
 3.
 4.
 5.
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 7.
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 12.
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 39.
 40.
 41.
 42.
 43.
 44.
 45.
 46.
 47.
 48.
 49.
 50.

Lesson 24. Thursday Test

51.
 52.
 53.
 54.
 55.
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 57.
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 60.
 61.
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 63.
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 66.
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 85.
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 87.
 88.
 89.
 90.
 91.
 92.
 93.
 94.
 95.
 96.
 97.
 98.
 99.
 100.

Correct your paper.

Put a X after each word that you misspelled.

These words are your Spelling Demons.

My Score

Write them correctly in the blanks on page 48.

Keep your record on the Progress Chart on page 96.

Lesson 30. Wednesday Test

Lesson 30. Thursday Test

1.	26.	51.	76.
2.	27.	52.	77.
3.	28.	53.	78.
4.	29.	54.	79.
5.	30.	55.	80.
6.	31.	56.	81.
7.	32.	57.	82.
8.	33.	58.	83.
9.	34.	59.	84.
10.	35.	60.	85.
11.	36.	61.	86.
12.	37.	62.	87.
13.	38.	63.	88.
14.	39.	64.	89.
15.	40.	65.	90.
16.	41.	66.	91.
17.	42.	67.	92.
18.	43.	68.	93.
19.	44.	69.	94.
20.	45.	70.	95.
21.	46.	71.	96.
22.	47.	72.	97.
23.	48.	73.	98.
24.	49.	74.	99.
25.	50.	75.	100.

Correct your paper.

Put a X after each word that you misspelled.

These words are your Spelling Demons.

My Score

Write them correctly in the blanks on page 60.

Keep your record on the Progress Chart on page 96.

Lesson 36. Wednesday Test

1.-----	26.-----
2.-----	27.-----
3.-----	28.-----
4.-----	29.-----
5.-----	30.-----
6.-----	31.-----
7.-----	32.-----
8.-----	33.-----
9.-----	34.-----
10.-----	35.-----
11.-----	36.-----
12.-----	37.-----
13.-----	38.-----
14.-----	39.-----
15.-----	40.-----
16.-----	41.-----
17.-----	42.-----
18.-----	43.-----
19.-----	44.-----
20.-----	45.-----
21.-----	46.-----
22.-----	47.-----
23.-----	48.-----
24.-----	49.-----
25.-----	50.-----

Lesson 36. Thursday Test

51.-----	76.-----
52.-----	77.-----
53.-----	78.-----
54.-----	79.-----
55.-----	80.-----
56.-----	81.-----
57.-----	82.-----
58.-----	83.-----
59.-----	84.-----
60.-----	85.-----
61.-----	86.-----
62.-----	87.-----
63.-----	88.-----
64.-----	89.-----
65.-----	90.-----
66.-----	91.-----
67.-----	92.-----
68.-----	93.-----
69.-----	94.-----
70.-----	95.-----
71.-----	96.-----
72.-----	97.-----
73.-----	98.-----
74.-----	99.-----
75.-----	100.-----

Correct your paper.

Put a X after each word that you misspelled.
These words are your Spelling Demons.

My Score -----

Write them correctly in the blanks on page 72.
Keep your record on the Progress Chart on page 96.

Words for the First Half Year

absolute	cancer	destination	gratitude	maximum	procession	substantial
abundance	capacity	determined	gross	medium	procure	substitute
accommodation	cashier	devoted	guaranteed	membership	professional	suburb
accompanied	challenge	discipline		merchandise	proportion	surgery
accomplished	champion	discount	handling	metre	proposition	surplus
accumulate	changeable	dividend	heir	military		surrender
achievement	channel	divine	heretofore	minimum	qualified	suspicious
acknowledgment	Christian	dramatic		miserable		
acquainted	civil	dreary	imagination	moral	reception	tariff
adequate	companies	durable	immortal	mortgage	recognized	tedious
adjustment	competition		impose	motive	registration	temporary
admiration	comply	economical	inability	mysterious	regulation	temptation
agency	compound	economy	inasmuch		renewal	tendency
allowance	conceive	efficiency	inclined	necessarily	representative	theory
amateur	confer	elaborate	inconvenience	neglected	represented	thoroughly
ambitious	conference	embroidery	independence	notify	republic	tragedy
ambulance	confirm	empire	individual	nourish	republican	transaction
ammunition	confusion	enable	industrial	novel	research	transit
analysis	congratulation	endeavour	initial	nuisance	residence	transportation
anniversary	consequence	engaged	inquiry		resolution	treacherous
announced	consistent	enthusiasm	inspiration	obligation	resort	treasurer
annoyance	contemplate	entitle	institution	observation	resource	treasury
anticipate	contents	equipped	insurance	occasional	respectable	treaty
apartment	continuous	essential	intelligence	ordinarily	responsibility	tremendous
appendicitis	contrast	estate	intense	Orient	restaurant	trifle
applicant	contribute	eternal	interior	originally	revenge	triumph
appointed	cordial	evident	internal		revenue	twentieth
approach	corporation	evidently	international	parallel	reverse	
appropriate	costume	exceed	interrupt	partial	revolution	unanimous
approved	coupon	exclusive	interview	patron	rheumatism	uncomfortable
arrival	crystal	exhaust	introduced	patronage		unconscious
artificial	curiosity	existence	invalid	payable	salesman	undoubtedly
ascertain		expectation	inventory	pension	satisfactorily	unexpected
asset	declaration	expedition	issued	petition	scholar	unfortunate
assigned	deduct	expenditure		philosophy	secured	unfortunately
assurance	deduction	extension	jewelry	physician	series	utmost
atmosphere	deed	extraordinary		pitiful	sermon	
available	defective		laughter	pneumonia	shrewd	
aviation	definitely	facilities	lease	political	signed	vicinity
	demonstration	faithfully	liability	positively	solution	vital
	descent	festival	liquor	possession	specific	volunteer
	desired	finance	luxury	preliminary	specified	
bond	desirous	flexible		premium	specify	wholly
bonus	despair		magnificent	prevail	sphere	wireless
breadth	desperate	gem	mature	probability	statement	worthy
broadcast	despise	generation	maturity	procedure	stubborn	wretched
budget						

Tests for the First Half Year

Test A

(Dictation sentences for the Half-Year Tests are given in the Teacher's Edition of *My Spelling, Grade Eight*, and in the Teacher's Manual.)

Test B

1.	26.	1.	26.
2.	27.	2.	27.
3.	28.	3.	28.
4.	29.	4.	29.
5.	30.	5.	30.
6.	31.	6.	31.
7.	32.	7.	32.
8.	33.	8.	33.
9.	34.	9.	34.
10.	35.	10.	35.
11.	36.	11.	36.
12.	37.	12.	37.
13.	38.	13.	38.
14.	39.	14.	39.
15.	40.	15.	40.
16.	41.	16.	41.
17.	42.	17.	42.
18.	43.	18.	43.
19.	44.	19.	44.
20.	45.	20.	45.
21.	46.	21.	46.
22.	47.	22.	47.
23.	48.	23.	48.
24.	49.	24.	49.
25.	50.	25.	50.

My Score

My Score

Words for the Second Half Year

absolutely	behaviour	correspond	essay	jury	postscript	solemn
abstract		correspondence	evidence		preference	specimen
absurd	cabinet	correspondent	exceedingly	largely	prejudice	staff
abundant	campus	council	execute	leak	prepaid	stationary
accommodate	cancel	counsel	executive	lecture	pressure	stationery
accordance	cancellation	countenance	exist	legislature	previous	statistics
accordingly	cancelled	courteous	exquisite	liable	principle	stenographer
accustomed	candidate	credited		liquid	profession	strenuous
achieve	celebration	crime	fiction	lovingly	progressive	strongly
acknowledge	cemetery	criminal	financial		prohibit	subscription
acquire	ceremony	critical	fraternity	madam	prominent	sufficient
activities	chemistry	cylinder	fulfil	major	protection	suggestion
actually	circuit		fundamental	manual	providing	summon
administration	circular	data		margin		superior
adorable	circumstance	decent	geometry	marriage	qualities	supervisor
advisable	civilization	declare	glimpse	marvellous		supplement
advising	clause	definition	glory	mathematics	radiator	supreme
affair	client	democracy	gorgeous	mechanic	recommend	survey
affection	coin	dependent	gossip	mechanical	recommendation	
affectionate	combine	desirable	gracious	memorandum	reference	technical
algebra	commencement	detail	graduation	merit	referring	testimony
allegiance	competent	dignified	guardian	miscellaneous	refrigerator	thermometer
amendment	complex	dignity		mutual	refund	transfer
analyze	compromise	diploma	harmony		regretting	tremble
anecdote	concerned	disagree	heartily	oath	remembrance	trusting
annoy	concerning	discharge	herewith	occasionally	remit	
anxiety	conclude	discretion	honourable	offence	remittance	unit
apologize	concrete	disposition	humorous	opponent	remitted	universal
apparatus	condemned	distinguished		opportunities	requested	unnecessary
apparent	confess	distribution	ignorance	organization	reservoir	utilize
application	congratulate	dominion	imitate		resident	
approval	conscience	duly	incident	parcel post	respond	vacancy
approximate	conscious	duplicate	indefinite	pardon	restrain	valuation
approximately	consequently		independent	parliament	reveal	valued
assignment	considerably	edition	indifferent	particularly	ridiculous	vigour
associate	consist	educational	inferior	perceive		violence
association	constitution	efficient	innocent	performance	sacred	violent
assortment	continually	eliminate	inquiries	permanent	scientific	vocation
assuring	contrary	embarrassment	insure	personality	security	vulgar
attached	controversy	emergency	intelligent	persuade	senate	
attain	convention	employment	intention	phrase	senator	warehouse
attitude	convict	enclosed	intimate	physics	sentiment	warrant
attorney	conviction	enforce	introduction	pleasing	session	welfare
automatic	co-operate	enrolment	investigation	politics	sheriff	wholesale
avail	correction	enthusiastic	invoice	possess	signature	witness
			involved	possibility	skeleton	

Tests for the Second Half Year

Test A

Test B

1.	26.	1.	26.
2.	27.	2.	27.
3.	28.	3.	28.
4.	29.	4.	29.
5.	30.	5.	30.
6.	31.	6.	31.
7.	32.	7.	32.
8.	33.	8.	33.
9.	34.	9.	34.
10.	35.	10.	35.
11.	36.	11.	36.
12.	37.	12.	37.
13.	38.	13.	38.
14.	39.	14.	39.
15.	40.	15.	40.
16.	41.	16.	41.
17.	42.	17.	42.
18.	43.	18.	43.
19.	44.	19.	44.
20.	45.	20.	45.
21.	46.	21.	46.
22.	47.	22.	47.
23.	48.	23.	48.
24.	49.	24.	49.
25.	50.	25.	50.

My Score

My Score

Special Word Lists

Names of the Provinces and Territories of Canada with Their Abbreviations

Alberta = Alta.	Nova Scotia = N.S.
British Columbia = B.C.	Ontario = Ont.
Manitoba = Man.	Prince Edward Island = P.E.I.
New Brunswick = N.B.	Quebec = P.Q.
Newfoundland = Nfld.	Saskatchewan = Sask.
Northwest Territories = N.W.T.	Yukon Territory = Y.T.

Names of the States of the United States with Their Abbreviations

Alabama = Ala.	Nebraska = Nebr.
Arizona = Ariz.	Nevada = Nev.
Arkansas = Ark.	New Hampshire = N.H.
California = Calif.	New Jersey = N.J.
Colorado = Colo.	New Mexico = N. Mex.
Connecticut = Conn.	New York = N.Y.
Delaware = Del.	North Carolina = N.C.
Florida = Fla.	North Dakota = N. Dak.
Georgia = Ga.	Ohio
Idaho	Oklahoma = Okla.
Illinois = Ill.	Oregon = Oreg.
Indiana = Ind.	Pennsylvania = Pa.
Iowa	Rhode Island = R.I.
Kansas = Kans.	South Carolina = S.C.
Kentucky = Ky.	South Dakota = S. Dak.
Louisiana = La.	Tennessee = Tenn.
Maine	Texas = Tex.
Maryland = Md.	Utah
Massachusetts = Mass.	Vermont = Vt.
Michigan = Mich.	Virginia = Va.
Minnesota = Minn.	Washington = Wash.
Mississippi = Miss.	West Virginia = W. Va.
Missouri = Mo.	Wisconsin = Wis.
Montana = Mont.	Wyoming = Wyo.
District of Columbia = D.C.	

Words with New Meanings

As new needs arise, new words are invented to express new ideas. Old words also take on new meanings in new situations. Modern inventions and current events stimulate the development of new words and new uses of old words. The following is a list of words and phrases developed in recent years.

atomic age	iron curtain	radar
blood bank	jeep	recession
bottleneck	jet propulsion	rehabilitation
clipper	labour	skyways
closed shop	one world	social security
cost of living	overdrive	stratosphere
frequency modulation	penicillin	television
helicopter	plastic	town planning
high-altitude	prefabricated	United Nations

The Hundred Word Demons*

The following list of words looks easy, but they have been found to be most often misspelled. They are common words that everyone should know. Study them until you are sure you can spell them correctly.

all right	goes	likes	some	to
am	going	me	sometime	today
and	good-bye	morning	sometimes	tonight
are	guess	mother	stationery	too
because	Hallowe'en	Mrs.	summer	two
birthday	have	my	Sunday	very
Christmas	haven't	name	suppose	want
coming	he	now	sure	was
cousin	here	o'clock	swimming	we
didn't	him	October	teacher	went
don't	how	on	teacher's	were
down	I	one	Thanksgiving	when
every	I'll	our	that's	will
everybody	I'm	play	the	with
February	it	pretty	their	won't
fine	it's	received	them	would
for	January	right	then	write
friend	know	Santa Claus	there	writing
from	letter	Saturday	they	you
getting	like	school	time	your

Brain-Teasers

The following words have been found hard for boys and girls and adults to spell. When you want to test your spelling ability or have a spell-down at school, you may use this list of words.

accommodation	enthusiasm	phosphorus
analysis	exquisite	pigeon
apparel	grippe	precipice
baccalaureate	guardian	ration
bombardier	flammable	rendezvous
canyon	jardiniere	rhubarb
cauliflower	lacquer	rheumatism
chamois	leopard	righteous
chauffeur	liquor	scissors
christen	menagerie	siege
communiqué	millionaire	souvenir
conscientious	mischievous	stationery
conveniently	mucilage	supersede
coupon	occasionally	technician
croquet	parallel	trough
dessert	penitentiary	villain
discipline		yacht

*This list of Word Demons is taken from the "Crucial Core Vocabulary in Elementary Language and Spelling," by James A. Fitzgerald, *The American School Board Journal*, Vol. 103, July, 1942, pp. 22-24.

Find in the newspaper or a weekly review of the news a sentence in which each word or phrase is used.

Summary

Rules to Help You Spell

Here is a summary of the rules you have learned in *My Workbook Spelling*.

How to Add Suffixes

A letter or a syllable added to a word to form a new word is called a *suffix*. Some suffixes are **s, es, ed, ing, er, est, ly, ful, able, ible, ment, ive, ance, ence, ion, tion, ition, ation, sion, ous, ious, less, and al**. Sometimes a word will have two suffixes. Example: **respect ful ly**.

A. These rules will help you to add **s** and **es**:

1. Most words add **s** to the root forms without any change. Examples: **barn, barns; garden, gardens**.
2. Words ending in **sh, ch, ss, x, and z** usually add **es** instead of **s**. Examples: **bush, bushes; church, churches; kiss, kisses; box, boxes; buzz, buzzes; but stomachs**.
3. Words ending in a consonant and **y** change the **y** to **i** and add **es**. Examples: **party, parties; fly, flies**.
4. Words ending in a vowel and **y** simply add **s**. Examples: **donkey, donkeys; boy, boys**.
5. Some words ending in **f** or **fe** change the **f** or **fe** to **v** and add **es**. Examples: **calf, calves; knife, knives**.
6. Some words change one or more letters instead of adding **s** or **es**. Examples: **man, men; mouse, mice; goose, geese**.

B. These rules will help you to add the suffixes **ed** and **ing**:

1. Many words are formed by adding **ed** and **ing** without any change. Examples: **furnish, furnished, furnishing**.
2. Words ending in silent **e** drop the **e** before adding **ed** and **ing**. Examples: **move, moved, moving**.
3. Words ending in a consonant and **y** change the **y** to **i** before adding **ed**, but do not make any change before adding **ing**. Examples: **deny, denied, denying**.
4. Words ending in a vowel and **y** add **ed** and **ing** without making any other change. Examples: **delay, delayed, delaying**.
5. Words of one syllable ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel double the final consonant before adding suffixes which begin with a vowel. Examples: **ship, shipped, shipping**.
6. Words of two or more syllables which are accented on the last syllable and which end in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel double the final consonant before adding a suffix beginning with a vowel. Examples: **refer, referred, referring**.

C. These rules will help you to add the suffix **ly**:

1. Words ending in a consonant and **y** change the **y** to **i** before adding **ly**. Example: **easy, easily**.
2. Words ending in **le** usually drop the **le** and add **ly**. Example: **possible, possibly**.
3. Most other words add the **ly** without making any other change. Example: **clear, clearly**.

D. These general rules will help you too:

1. Most words ending in silent **e** keep the **e** before adding a suffix that begins with a consonant. Examples: **achievement,**

completely, useful, careless. There are a few important exceptions in which the **e** is dropped. Examples: **acknowledgment, judgment**.

2. Words ending in final **e** usually drop the **e** before adding a suffix beginning with a vowel. Examples: **assuring, largest, guidance, movable**. Two exceptions to the rule are **changeable** and **peaceable**.

3. Words ending in a consonant and **y** change the **y** to **i** before adding a suffix, unless the suffix begins with **i**. Examples: **supplies, supplied, happier, happiest, happiness, pitiful, but supplying**.

How to Add Prefixes

A syllable placed before a word to change its meaning is called a *prefix*. Some prefixes are **im, un, in, co, dis, and inter**. Many prefixes are added without changing the root word.

Words with ie and ei

Put **i** before **e** except after **c** or when sounded like **a** as in **neighbour** and **weigh**. Examples: **achieve, receive, freight**. There are a few important exceptions to this rule, as **neither** and **leisure**.

Spelling Possessive Forms

These rules will help you to write possessives to show ownership:

1. Singular nouns form the possessive by adding an apostrophe and **s**. Example: **pilot's record**.
2. Plural nouns which end in **s** add only an apostrophe to form the possessive. Example: **aviators' uniforms**.
3. Plural nouns which do not end in **s** add the apostrophe and **s** to form the possessive. Example: **men's club**.

Letters and Syllables

The *vowels* are **a, e, i, o, u**, and sometimes **y** and **w**. The other letters are *consonants*.

A *syllable* is a word or part of a word which has one vowel sound and is spoken as a unit. Examples: **boy** is a one-syllable word; **children** is a two-syllable word; **orament** is a three-syllable word.

In every word of two or more syllables one syllable is given more emphasis than the other. This extra emphasis is called *accent*, and is shown in the dictionary by an *accent mark* ('). Example: In **meet'ing** the first syllable is accented.

Most words have only one accented syllable, but some have more than one. Example: **in'for ma'tion**. The accent which is the heavier is called the *primary accent*. The other accent is called the *secondary accent*.

In your dictionary the pronunciation of each word is shown. The vowels are marked according to their sounds, and the accented syllables are shown. The marks for the vowel sounds are called *diacritical marks*. Example: **photo-graph** (fō'tō grăf).

To the Teacher

This Canadian series of spelling workbooks has been prepared with the specific purpose of making spelling interesting to learn and to teach. To that end all words to be spelled are presented in story settings which are related to the pupil's school, home, and community experiences. The organization of the spelling programme and the learning method insure steady progress in the mastery of spelling.

The Oxford English Dictionary and the Concise Oxford Dictionary have been used as the standard of spelling. Where these dictionaries give two spellings of a word, and where both of these are in use in Canada, the more frequent spelling is given in the word lists and the alternative is indicated in a note.

The Word Lists. The word lists have been validated by careful checking against all available comprehensive spelling lists, after having been checked also against the pupil's school needs. In addition to the basic list of words, a supplementary list of useful words adds richness to the list and provides for the needs of the more rapid learner.

The Unit Plan. The general plan of organization is a unit plan. Each book contains six units; and each unit consists of five weekly developmental lessons and one week of review, covering, therefore, a six weeks' period. These units are designed to correlate spelling with social studies, science, health, and the language arts.

The Method. The method used in the presentation and study of the words incorporates the best features of a study-test-study plan. Much emphasis is placed on the use of the words in the story units. This helps to concentrate the pupil's attention on the words and to arouse interest in spelling. In this workbook every spelling word, except a few which add *s* without any other change, appears in the same form in the story and in the word list. Exercises based on the word list are provided for each week's work. Then follow on successive days a pre-test, individual study of hard words, and a weekly final test.

The Study Exercises. These exercises gradually acquaint the pupil with the visual and phonetic peculiarities of words and help him to master the specific difficulties of words as well as the principles that govern the spelling of derived forms. Each new word is studied at least once in the exercises following its introduction. Development of meaning and enrichment of vocabulary are constantly emphasized.

The Dictionary Programme. Beginning with the fourth grade, constant use is made of the dictionary. The dictionary programme, which is carefully graded, includes systematic attention to the finding of words, to the sounds of letters and letter combinations, and to accenting and syllabication. Changes in meaning that accompany a change in accent are noted.

Word Study. Rich experiences in word study enable the pupil gradually to develop familiarity with the likenesses and differences in words, the common symbols for English sounds, and the principles which control word building. He learns to form plurals, to use the possessive, to interpret and use prefixes and suffixes, and to spell the variant forms

derived from root words. This study develops not only the power to spell but also good spelling habits.

Individual Differences. These workbooks provide for individual differences and furnish each child with a personal record of his progress. They develop an interest in spelling, a spelling consciousness, and a spelling conscience.

Emphasis on Handwriting. The pupil must use the tool of writing as he learns to spell. *My Workbook Spelling* emphasizes the close relationship between good handwriting and good spelling, and the study exercises call the pupil's attention frequently to the problem of writing clearly and forming letters accurately.

The Review Programme. A systematic programme of review leads to mastery of the hard words in *My Workbook Spelling*. This plan provides first for a review of the hardest words in each list of new words on the week following their first presentation. It provides also for a review week at the end of each five-week period during which all words are again tested and reviewed. In addition, a term review is provided for those who wish to use it. Finally, words known to be difficult are again reviewed in the later grades as an additional provision for permanence of learning.

Suggestions for Grade Eight. Grade Eight of *My Workbook Spelling* teaches twenty new words weekly. A total of 600 new words is presented during the year.

The directions for conducting the week's work on the inside of the back cover should be discussed by the teacher and pupils, so that every child understands just what is to be done each day. The exercises called Working with Words are planned for individual study. Occasionally, however, the teacher may wish to use the exercises for group work, or for a small group of slow learners who need careful guidance as they study.

The plan for study and testing during review week is given on page 11. Exercises called Reviewing Your Words not only provide additional practice in spelling but also review important principles of word building.

The dictionary programme is carefully maintained and developed in Grade Eight. In *Your Dictionary*, pages 97-104, the pupils will find every word taught in Grade Eight. The first definition or illustrative sentence for every word is one that fits the new word as it appears in its lesson story in *My Workbook Spelling*. Pupils will find that *Your Dictionary* has been especially designed to meet their needs.

The exercises in Grade Eight offer varied types of practice. In addition to those which provide drill in spelling, there are others which emphasize similarities and differences in words, compound words, rhyming words, important vowel sounds, homonyms, synonyms, antonyms, and possessive forms. Systematic review and practice are given in spelling derived words formed by adding the most common suffixes either without any change in the root words or by dropping silent *e*, by changing *y* to *i*, and by doubling the final consonant. Rules for spelling words with hard spots, such as *ei* and *ie*, are maintained. The use of harder suffixes and prefixes and the significance of primary and secondary accents in words of two or more syllables are introduced in this grade.

MY WEEKLY PROGRESS CHART

W	No. of Weekly Test — First Half Year																	W
	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17			
0																	0	
1																	1	
2																	2	
3																	3	
4																	4	
5																	5	
6																	6	
7																	7	
8																	8	
9																	9	
10																	10	
11																	11	
12																	12	
13																	13	
14 or more																	14 or more	

Directions for Marking Your Chart. In the top line of figures find the number of the weekly test—1, 2, 3, and so on. In the line of figures to the right and left of the chart find W—the number of words

MY WEEKLY PROGRESS CHART

W	No. of Weekly Test — Second Half Year																	W
	19	20	21	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	31	32	33	34	35			
0																	0	
1																	1	
2																	2	
3																	3	
4																	4	
5																	5	
6																	6	
7																	7	
8																	8	
9																	9	
10																	10	
11																	11	
12																	12	
13																	13	
14 or more																	14 or more	

spelled wrong. Put a dot in the centre of the space which shows the number wrong in your weekly test. Connect the dots with a solid line.

REVIEW-TEST PROGRESS CHART

W	First Review Test	Second Review Test	Third Review Test	T	W
0					0
2					2
4					4
6					6
8					8
10					10
12					12
14					14
16					16
18					18
20 or more					20 or more

Directions for Marking Your Chart. In the top line below the title of the chart find the place where it says First Review Test. In the left-hand column find W—the number of words spelled wrong. Now find in the column the number wrong on your First Review Test. If you missed 6 words, place a dot in the centre of the space oppo-

REVIEW-TEST PROGRESS CHART

W	Fourth Review Test	Fifth Review Test	Sixth Review Test	T	W
0					0
2					2
4					4
6					6
8					8
10					10
12					12
14					14
16					16
18					18
20 or more					20 or more

site 6. If you missed 7 words, place a dot on the line between 6 and 8. When you have completed your Review Tests for one half year, connect the dots with a solid line. Mark the number of words you missed on the Term Tests under T at the right of each graph. Watch your record improve!

Your Dictionary

KEY WORDS

The letter sounds below will help you in using Your Dictionary. The mark over each letter tells its sound. The word opposite each marked letter shows you how the letter is pronounced when it is marked in this way.

ā cān	ē bē	ō hōse
ā cāne	ē hēr	ō sōft
ā fāther	ē bēgin	ō ōbey
ā āsk	ē silēnt	ō ōccur
ā sofā	ī hīd	ū ūs
ā cāre	ī hīde	ū ūse
ā ālwāys	ī possīble	ū būrn
ā āccount	ō nōt	ū ūnite
ē bēt	ō nōte	ū cīrcūs

ab'so lute (āb'sō lūt). 1. Not limited in power. 2. Certain; positive. I'm telling you an *absolute* fact.
ab'so lute ly (āb'sō lūt lī). Entirely; wholly.

ab'stract (āb'strākt). 1. A summary. 2. Not concrete; general; not referring to a particular thing.

ab'stract' (āb'strākt'). To take away; to steal.

ab'surd' (āb'sūrd'). Ridiculous; silly.

a bun'dance (ā būn'dāns). A great plenty; an ample amount.

a bun'dant (ā būn'dānt). Plentiful.

ac'com'mo date (ā kōm'ō dā'shūn). 1. To suit; to adapt. 2. To furnish with something wanted. Will you *accommodate* me by lending me your automobile?

ac'com'mo dā'tion (ā kōm'ō dā'shūn). 1. Help; convenience. 2. Act of accommodating.

ac'com'pā nīed (ā kūm'pā nīd). 1. Went with. 2. Played a musical accompaniment.

ac'com'plished (ā kōm'plīsh't). 1. Achieved success in. 2. Completed. There is no use in complaining about an *accomplished* fact.

ac'cord'ance (ā kōr'dāns). Agreement.

ac'cord'ing ly (ā kōr'dīng lī). 1. In a manner required. 2. Consequently.

ac'cu'mu late (ā kū'mū lāt). 1. Collect. 2. Increase. If you don't clean out the garage, dirt will *accumulate*.

ac'cus'tomed (ā kūs'tūmd). 1. Used to; familiar with. 2. In the habit of. Alex was *accustomed* to getting up early.

a chieve' (ā chēv'). 1. To succeed in getting; to attain. 2. To accomplish; to carry out. Robert is the kind who will *achieve* his purpose.

a chieve'ment (ā chēv'mēnt). 1. Accomplishment; performance. 2. A deed of unusual daring or skill. We read about the soldier's *achievement*.

ac'knowl'edge (ā k nōl'ēj). 1. To recognize. 2. To let the sender know that a letter, cheque, and so on has been received.

ac'knowl'edg ment (ā k nōl'ēj mēnt). 1. A recognition. 2. A confession. I am ready to make an *acknowledgment* of my mistake. 3. Thanks for a gift or letter received.

ac'quaint'ed (ā kwān'tēd). 1. Familiar with. 2. Informed. Jane is *acquainted* with my plans.

ac'quire' (ā kwīr'). To gain, usually by one's own efforts.

ac'tiv'ities (ā ktīv'ī tīz). 1. Pursuits. 2. Actions or motions.

ac'tu al ly (ā kt'g dī lī). 1. In reality;

really. 2. Truly. Yes, that *actually* happened.

ad'e quate (ād'ē kwīt). Enough; sufficient for one's needs.

ad'just'ment (ād'jūst'mēnt). Arrangement of affairs satisfactorily to all concerned.

ad'min'is'tra'tion (ād mīn'is trā'shūn). 1. Performance of executive duties. 2. Persons who are in charge of the government of a city, province, and so on. The *administration* is working for the abolishment of slums.

ad'mi'ra'tion (ād'mī rā'shūn). 1. Respect combined with wonder. 2. Something that arouses respect or wonder. His house was the envy and *admiration* of all.

a dor'a ble (ā dōr'ā b'lī). 1. In common use: Very charming; as, an *adorable* baby. 2. Worthy of adoration.

ad'vis'a ble (ād viz'ā b'lī). Wise.

ad'vis'ing (ād viz'īng). 1. Giving information. 2. Recommending. Dr. White is *advising* Mother to go away for a rest.

af'fair' (ā fār'). Something to be done or managed; as, a business *affair*. Mr. Weed has always been interested in public *affairs*.

af'fec'tion (ā fēk'shūn). Love.

af'fec'tion ate (ā fēk'shūn īt). Showing love or fondness.

a'gen cy (ā'jēn sī). 1. A local branch office at some distance from the main office. 2. An active influence; a means. Better living conditions were made possible through the *agency* of the Civic Club.

al'ge bra (āl'jē brā). A branch of mathematics that uses letters and symbols as well as numbers.

al'le'giance (ā lē'jāns). Loyalty to that which demands one's service or respect; as, *allegiance* to the king, government, or state.

al'low'ance (ā lou'āns). 1. An allotted sum given a person for spending, as for food, etc. 2. An amount added or deducted for a purpose. We received a 5 per cent *allowance* for paying cash.

am'a teur' (ām'ā tūr'; ām'ā tūr). 1. Not professional. 2. A person who engages in sports or other interests for enjoyment and not for money.

am bi'tious (ām bīsh'zīs). Having a great desire for success.

am bu'lance (ām'bū lāns). An automobile or other vehicle for transporting and caring for the sick and wounded.

a mend'ment (ā mēnd'mēnt). 1. A revision of a part of a constitution or a provision added to it. 2. Any change proposed or made in a bill or motion.

am'mu ni'tion (ām'tū nīsh'ān). Powder and shot for firearms; also objects which may be thrown, as bombs, grenades, etc.

a nal'y sis (ā nāl'ī sīs). A separation of anything into its parts in order to make the thing clearer or more understandable.

an'a lyze (ān'ā līz). To separate anything into its parts in order to be better able to study it.

an'ec dote (ān'ēk dōt). A short story of personal interest, often humorous.

an'ni ver'sa ry (ān'ī vūr'sā rī). The celebration each year of some event.

an nounced' (ā nounst'). Made known; gave notice of.

an noy' (ā noi'). To disturb; to irritate.

an noy'ance (ā noi'āns). Irritation; disturbance.

an tic'i pate (ān tīs'ī pāt). 1. To see ahead of time. 2. To look forward to. We *anticipate* Aunt Ellen's visit.

anx'i e ty (āng zī'ē tī). A feeling of uneasiness that something unpleasant is going to happen; worry.

ap'par'tment (ā pārt'mēnt). A set of rooms in a house or building used to live in.

a pol'o gize (ā pōl'ō jīz). To make excuses or express regret for something one has done or not done.

ap'pa ra'tus (āp'ā rā'tūs). Equipment for a certain use.

ap'par'ent (ā pā'rēnt). 1. Evident; easily understood. 2. Easily seen. The growth of the city is *apparent*.

ap'pen'di ci'tis (ā pēn'dī sī'tīs). Inflammation of the appendix, a sac attached to the large intestine.

ap'pli cant (āp'lī kānt). A person who asks for something, such as a scholarship or work.

ap'pli ca'tion (āp'lī kā'shūn). 1. A request made in person or by letter. 2. The act of applying or putting on. The doctor recommended the *application* of a poultice.

ap'point'ed (ā pōin'tēd). 1. Named to a certain office or position. 2. Fixed; agreed upon. The first Monday in September has been *appointed* as Labour Day.

ap'proach' (ā prōch'). 1. To come near. 2. The act of someone or something that draws near. I dread the *approach* of winter.

ap'pro'pri ate (ā prō'prī īt). Suitable; fitting; proper.

ap'pro'pri ate (ā prō'prī āt). 1. To set aside for a special use. 2. To take for one's personal use.

ap'prov'al (ā prōov'āl). A favourable decision; act of approving.

ap'proved' (ā prōov'd'). 1. Gave official approval after examination. 2. Thought well of.

ap'prox'i mate (ā prōk'sī mīt). Nearly correct or exact.

ap'prox'i mate (ā prōk'sī māt). To be nearly the same as. Does the answer to his problem in arithmetic *approximate* the correct answer?

ap'prox'i mate ly (ā prōk'sī mīt lī). Nearly correct.

ar riv'al (ā rīv'āl). 1. The act of reaching a place. 2. The person

or thing that has come. Jean is always the first *arrival*.

ar'ti fi'cial (ār'tī fīsh'āl). Made by man or art, not by nature.

as'cer'tain' (ās'ēr tān'). To find out the truth.

as'set (ās'ēt). 1. Anything of value. 2. A source of wealth or success.

as signed' (ā sīnd'). 1. Allotted; set aside a portion for. 2. Appointed. He was *assigned* to guard duty.

as sign'ment (ā sīn'mēnt). A duty or piece of work allotted or assigned.

as so'ci ate (ā sō'shī āt). 1. Join in company. 2. Connect with. I *associate* snow with our Christmas vacation.

as so'ci a'tion (ā sō'sī ā'shūn). 1. Fellowship with. 2. A group having a common purpose; a club.

as sort'ment (ā sōrt'mēnt). A collection of various kinds.

as sur'ance (ā shoōr'āns). 1. Confidence. 2. Courage. Our soldiers will go to battle full of *assurance*.

as sur'ing (ā shoōr'īng). 1. Making sure or certain. I am *assuring* promotion by studying every day. 2. I'm *assuring* you that he will not fail you.

at'mos here (at'mōs fēr). 1. The air of a particular place. 2. The mass of air about the earth. 3. The spirit; the influence. The *atmosphere* of the room was tense.

at tached' (ā tācht'). 1. Ascribed; given credit for. 2. Fastened one thing to another. I *attached* the hose to the faucet. 3. Held by affection. We are *attached* to our families by ties of blood.

at'tain' (ā tān'). 1. To gain; to achieve. 2. To arrive at. I hope that Gordon will *attain* his goal.

at'ti tude (āt'tī tūd). 1. A feeling expressed by action. 2. The position or posture of a person or thing, usually assumed for a special purpose.

at'tor'ney (ā tūr'nī). A lawyer.

au'to mat'ic (ō'tō māt'īk). 1. Made to act by itself. 2. Without conscious control. The action of the heart is *automatic*.

a vail' (ā vāl'). 1. To take advantage of. 2. Value. All he did was of no *avail*.

a vail'a ble (ā vāl'ā b'lī). Ready to use; at hand.

a vi'a'tion (ā vī ā'shūn). The art or practice of flying aeroplanes.

a vi'a'tion (ā vī ā'shūn). Aerial navigation by machines heavier than air.

be hav'our (bē hāv'yēr). Conduct.

bond (bōnd). 1. A certificate, issued by a government or a corporation, which promises to pay a certain sum at a certain time. 2. A binding influence. We were held by a *bond* of friendship. 3. Something that binds or holds things together.

bo'nus (bō'nūs). 1. Money given to discharged soldiers by the government. 2. Something given in addition to salary or to what is due.

breadth (brēdth). 1. Width. 2. Tolerance. Uncle Roger showed great *breadth* of mind.

broad'cast' (brōd'kāst'). 1. To send

out by radio. 2. A sending out by radio. The broadcast will begin at eight o'clock. 3. To scatter abroad. The farmer broadcast the seed.

budget (bütj'ët). 1. A plan for spending based on income. 2. To plan for in a budget. We are going to budget our income.

cab'i net (kăb'y nêt). 1. A group of persons who act as advisers. 2. A set of drawers or a case. Father is building a cabinet to display his coins.

campus (kămp'pûs). The grounds belonging to a college or a school.

cancel (kăns'el). 1. To cross out; to erase; to draw a line through. Your theme will be better if you cancel the last paragraph. 2. To take back; revoke. I'll have to cancel my appointment with the dentist. 3. To mark with lines to show something has been used; as, to cancel a ticket.

cancelled (kăns'el'd). See cancel.

cancel la'tion (kăns'el lă'shûn). 1. The act of cancelling. The cancellation of the concert caused the committee much trouble. 2. A mark made to cross out or cancel something. The postage stamp bore a cancellation mark.

canceler (kăns'el). A growth in or on a person, often resulting in death.

can'di date (kănd'î dât). One who seeks office or honors.

capac'ity (kă păs'y tî). 1. The extent of room or space. 2. Content. What is the capacity of the bowl? 3. Ability. Bob has great capacity for work.

cash ier (kăsh'êr). A person who has charge of money.

cele'bra'tion (sêl'ê bră'shûn). 1. The observance of an occasion, such as a birthday, a holiday, or a religious occasion, with festivities. 2. Act of observing in a special way. We had a big celebration the day we finished our final examinations.

cem'e ter'y (sêm'ê têr'y). A graveyard.

cer'e mo'ny (sêr'ê mō'nî). 1. A rite performed in accordance with law, custom, or religious observances. 2. Required social behaviour. I do not enjoy the ceremony of large receptions.

chal'enge (chăl'ênj). 1. An invitation to a contest. 2. The call of a sentry.

cham'pi on (chămp'pl ũn). 1. One who fights for another person or for a cause. 2. One who is highest in rank in a branch of athletics. James Powers is the basketball champion of our league.

change a ble (chăn'já b'l). Variable; changing frequently.

chan'nel (chăn'êl). 1. In radio, a band of frequencies wide enough for one radio communication. 2. That through which anything passes, as a tube; a passage. 3. The bed of a river; the deep part of a stream or harbour.

chem'is try (kêm'îs trî). The science that has to do with the composition of matter and the changes it undergoes.

Chris'tian (krîs'chăn). 1. Pertaining to Jesus Christ or the Religion of Jesus. 2. A person who believes in Christ and his teachings.

cir'cuit (sûr'kîtt). 1. The path of an electric current. 2. A regular

route. The milkman has a circuit to cover every day. 3. Motion around a circle; as, the circuit of the moon around the earth.

cir'cu lar (sûr'kû lâr). 1. Pertaining to a circle. 2. Going round in a circle. She waved her arms around in a circular motion. 3. Sent around to one person after another. We received a circular letter in the mail.

cir'cum stance (sûr'kûm stăns). 1. A fact which must be taken into account. 2. A detail in sequence of events. Do you remember every circumstance that led to the accident?

civ'il (stv'îl). 1. Relating to matters of state or to citizens of the state. 2. Pertaining to the ordinary business of citizens. Mr. Graves is engaged in civil affairs; Colonel Mills, in military affairs. 3. Polite. The little boy didn't give a very civil answer.

civ'il i za'tion (stv'î lî ză'shûn). Culture; the social culture of a group, as judged by their art, education, government, etc.

clause (klôz). 1. A group of words that has a subject and a predicate and is used as a part of a sentence. 2. A part of a document or article. The lawyer added a clause to the document.

cl'ient (klî'ânt). One who employs the services of a lawyer, a doctor, and so on.

coin (koin). 1. To make gold, silver, and other metals into money. 2. A piece of metal money. I found a coin on the street.

com bine (kôm bîn'). To unite or join together.

com mence'ment (kôm mên's'mên't). 1. Graduation exercises. 2. A beginning. I didn't hear the commencement of your story.

com'pa nies (kôm'pâ nîz). Groups of persons joined together for a common purpose, especially for business.

com'pe tent (kôm'pê tên't). Well qualified; capable; efficient.

com'pe ti'tion (kôm'pê tîsh'ŭn). 1. Rivalry; the act of competing for a single object. In business, the effort to secure trade and profit. 2. A contest. Are you going to enter the competition?

com plex (kôm plêks'). Not simple; complicated.

com ply (kôm plî'). To conform to rules; to yield.

com pound (kôm'pound). 1. A mixture. 2. Anything made up of two or more parts or elements. Doorbell is a compound word.

com pound (kôm pound'). 1. To mix; to combine. The druggist will compound the prescription. 2. To increase regularly; as, to compound interest.

com'pro mise (kôm'prô mîz). 1. To come to an agreement; to make concessions. 2. To put under suspicion. One should never act in such a way that he will compromise his reputation.

con ceiv'e (kôn sêv'). To imagine; to have an idea of.

con cerned (kôn sêrn'd). 1. Interested in. 2. Worried about. Mother is concerned about Molly's sickness.

con cern'ing (kôn sêr'nîng). Relating to; regarding, or about.

con clude (kôn klôod'). 1. Bring about as a result. 2. To finish. Mr. Bray had to hurry to conclude his speech. 3. To decide by reasoning. We conclude that it wasn't your fault.

con'crete (kôn'krêt). 1. A mixture of cement, sand, gravel, and so on, used for building purposes. 2. Specific; not general or abstract. Names of fruit, as pears, apples, and so on, are concrete; the word fruit, on the other hand, is general. 3. Made of concrete; as, a concrete sidewalk.

con crete (kôn krêt'). 1. To make solid. 2. To cover with concrete.

con demned (kôn dêm'd'). 1. Pronounced a sentence against; pronounced guilty. 2. Disapproved of. The building was condemned as unsafe.

con fer (kôn fûr'). 1. Consult; compare ideas; to hold conference. 2. To grant; to bestow; as, to confer an honour upon someone.

con fer ence (kôn fêr'êns). A formal meeting for discussion.

con fess (kôn fês'). 1. To admit; to acknowledge as true. 2. Of a priest, to hear confession. One of the duties of a priest is to confess the members of his parish.

con firm (kôn fûrm'). 1. To strengthen; to make firm. 2. To ratify. They will confirm the treaty next week.

con fu'sion (kôn fû'zhûn). 1. State of being distracted; in great disorder; upset. 2. State of being confused; embarrassed.

con grat'u late (kôn grăt'ŭ lât). To express pleasure to a person on account of his success or some happy event.

con grat'u la'tion (kôn grăt'ŭ lă'shûn). Expressing pleasure at someone's success. Usually used in the plural. We extended to him our hearty congratulations on the occasion of his graduation.

con'science (kôn'shêns). A sense of what is right and wrong.

con'scious (kôn'shûs). 1. Aware of. He was quite conscious of the trouble he was causing. 2. Mentally awake. Even though his accident was a serious one, he was fully conscious all the time.

con'se quence (kôn'sê kwêns). 1. A result. 2. Importance. Our new neighbours are people of considerable consequence.

con'se quent ly (kôn'sê kwên't lî). As a result.

con sid'er a ble (kôn sîd'êr á blî). In a marked degree.

con sist (kôn sîst'). To be composed of.

con sist'ent (kôn sîs'tên't). 1. Firm. 2. Agreeing; always the same. A person's actions should be consistent with his beliefs.

con'sti tu'tion (kôn'stî tû'shûn). 1. The body of laws of a nation; a written document containing these laws. 2. The physical powers of a person. Uncle Fred hasn't a very strong constitution.

con'tem plate (kôn'têm plăt). 1. To consider carefully. 2. To intend. We contemplate asking them to help us.

con'tents (kôn'tên'ts). 1. That which is held within. 2. The subject matter contained in a book, speech, etc. The contents of that book is comprehensive.

con tin'u al ly (kôn tîn'ŭ ál lî). 1. Without stopping. 2. Again and again. He kept interrupting us continually.

con tin'u ous (kôn tîn'ŭ ũs). Without a break; never ceasing.

con'tra ry (kôn'trêrî). 1. Opposed. 2. Opposite; different. Mr. Gordon always takes the contrary side.

con'trast (kôn'trăst). 1. Difference. 2. A person or thing that is different from another. Today is such a contrast to yesterday.

con'trast' (kôn'trăst'). 1. To show a difference. 2. To compare two things, showing the difference. Contrast the cost this year with that of last year.

con trib'ute (kôn trîb'ût). 1. To give to a common cause. 2. To furnish an article for a magazine or paper. John Wells will continue to contribute to the Evening Times.

con'tro ver'sy (kôn'trô vûr'sî). A dispute; a quarrel.

con ven'tion (kôn vên'shûn). 1. An assembly of delegates who meet for a special purpose. 2. Custom; traditional behaviour. He seemed not to be aware of any social convention.

con vic't (kôn vîkt'). To judge guilty.

con vic'tion (kôn vîkt'). 1. A person found guilty of a crime and sentenced. 2. A person serving a sentence in prison.

con vic'tion (kôn vîk'shûn). 1. The decision that a person is guilty. 2. Sureness. It is irritating to have a person always speak with such conviction.

co-op'er ate (kô ôp'êr ât). To work together toward the same end and one result.

cor'dial (kôr'jâl). Hearty; warm; sincere.

cor'po ra'tion (kôr'pô ră'shûn). A group of persons joined in a business enterprise.

cor rec'tion (kôr rêk'shûn). 1. The act of making a thing right. 2. A change which makes something right. Please send me the correction of your bill.

cor're spond (kôr'ê spôn'd'). 1. To exchange letters. 2. To match; to be like. Her ideas about bringing up a child do not correspond with mine.

cor're spond'ence (kôr'ê spôn'dên's). 1. Letters which people write to one another. 2. A likeness in agreement. There should be a correspondence between what you write about and the style in which you write.

cor're spond'ent (kôr'ê spôn'dên't). 1. A person to whom you write letters. 2. A person who contributes news regularly to a newspaper.

cos'tume (kôs'tûm). 1. Clothes. 2. Dress of a particular type or period. I wore an Indian costume in the pageant.

cos'tume (kôs'tûm'). To furnish clothes. Our English teacher will costume the boys and girls who are taking part in the play.

coun'cil (koun'sîl). 1. The legislative body of a city. 2. A group of persons summoned to make plans, give advice, and so on. The premier called a council of the leading businessmen.

coun'sel (koun'sêl). 1. A lawyer;

person who advises. 2. Advice. The doctor will give us wise *counsel*.

coun'tenance (koun'tə nāns). 1. The face. 2. The expression of the face. I could tell by his *countenance* that he was angry. 3. Approval. He never will give *countenance* to such deceit.

cou'pon (koo'pŏn). A portion of a ticket, a certificate, and so on, which is to be torn off and which entitles the holder to something; as, a *coupon* attached to a bond, showing that interest is due.

cour'teous (kūr'tē ūs). Polite.

cred'it ed (kréd'it tēd). 1. Gave honour or credit to a person. 2. Believed. The judge *credited* his story. 3. Entered an amount on the credit side of a person's account. I was *credited* with \$14 by the bank.

crime (krīm). An action that is contrary to law.

crim'i nal (krīm'ī nāl). 1. One who has committed a crime. 2. Pertaining to crime. He was arrested because of a *criminal* act.

crit'i cal (krīt'ī kāl). 1. Using careful judgment; exacting high standards. 2. Inclined to finding fault. We think our teachers are sometimes too *critical* of us. 3. Pertaining to a crisis. His sickness has reached a *critical* stage. 4. In the nature of a criticism. Mrs. Thomas wrote a *critical* review of the book.

crys'tal (krīs'tāl). 1. Clear; resembling crystal. 2. A colourless mineral, often transparent, called quartz. 3. Substances formed by solidifying. Snow *crystals* are formed in shape and are very beautiful. 4. A kind of glass that has a high gloss. We gave Ruth a vase made of *crystal*. 5. The glass that covers a watch dial.

cu'ri os' ity (kū'ri ōs' itē). 1. Inquisitiveness. 2. That which is curious, especially an object noted for its rare characteristics. That tree, because of the way it grows, is a *curiosity* which people drive miles to see.

cyl'in der (sīl'īn dēr). 1. The piston chamber in an engine. 2. An object whose base and top are circles and whose sides are parallel.

da'ta (dā'tā). Facts given from which other facts may be inferred.

de'cent (dē'sēnt). 1. Proper and fitting. 2. Respectable; more or less good. The Browns have a *decent* income.

dec'la ra'tion (dēk'lā rā'shŭn). 1. Act of announcing. 2. That which is announced; also the document containing a declaration. We are studying the *Declaration* of the Rights of Man.

de'clare (dē klār'). 1. To announce; to make known. 2. To assert. I *declare* that I will not wait any longer for her.

de'duct (dē dŭkt'). To take away from; to subtract.

de'duc'tion (dē dŭk'shŭn). 1. The amount subtracted. 2. The act of reaching a conclusion. We both arrived at the same *deduction*.

deed (dēd). 1. An unusual act; an exploit. 2. A performance. Helping that beggar was a kind *deed*. 3. A legal paper, the record of a contract. Father put the *deed* to the house in the bank. 4. To give over to somebody else by means of a *deed*. Aunt Florence is going to *deed* the house to mother.

de'fec'tive (dē fēk'tīv). Faulty; imperfect.

de'f'i nitely (dēf'ī nīt lī). 1. Unmistakably; clearly. 2. With a fixed limit. The boundaries are *definitely* outlined.

de'f'i ni'tion (dēf'ī nīsh'ŭn). A statement by which the meaning of a word or something else is explained.

de moc'ra cy (dē mŏk'rā sī). 1. A government by the people. 2. Any state governed by the people. We are fortunate to live in a *democracy*.

dem'on stra'tion (dēm'ŏn strā'shŭn). 1. A showing of feeling. She gave no *demonstration* of her joy. 2. An exhibition of military force. 3. Proof. Give me a *demonstration* of your ability to work hard.

de pend'ent (dē pēn'dēnt). 1. Relying on somebody else for support. 2. In grammar: Subordinate. A complex sentence must have a *dependent* clause.

de scent' (dē sēnt'). 1. One's ancestry. 2. The act of coming down. The *descent* from the mountain was dangerous.

de sir'a ble (dē zīr'ā b'l). Pleasing; agreeable.

de sired' (dē zīrd'). Wanted.

de sir'ous (dē zīr'ŭs). Having a desire for; eagerly wishing.

de spair' (dē spār'). 1. To lose hope. 2. A feeling of hopelessness; worry; desperation. Mr. Wilton is in *despair* over his business failure.

des'per ate (dēs'pēr it). 1. Hopeless. 2. Reckless; driven by despair. He made a *desperate* attempt to enter the burning house.

de spise' (dē spīz'). To dislike; to scorn or look down upon.

des'ti na'tion (dēs'tī nā'shŭn). Goal; the place to which one is going.

de tail' (dē tāl'; dē'tāl). An item or a particular.

de tail' (dē tāl'). To appoint a person to a duty. The captain will *detail* the soldier to guard duty.

de ter'mined (dē tūr'mīnd). 1. Resolute. She had a *determined* expression when she said No. 2. Decided; resolved. We *determined* to go in spite of the rain. 3. Found out the truth. The detective *determined* the facts of the case.

de vot'ed (dē vŏt'ēd). 1. Dedicated; gave up one's life entirely to. 2. Strongly attached. The team has many *devoted* followers.

dig ni'ty (dīg'nītē). Stately; having dignity.

dig ni'ty (dīg'nītē). 1. Reserve of manner; the opposite of "familiarity." 2. The honour or high position of a person. It was beneath the *dignity* of the president's office to quarrel over the matter.

dip lo'ma (dī plŏ'mā). A document received on graduation from a school or college.

dis'a gree' (dīs'ā grē'). 1. To hold different opinions. 2. To be unlike. The stories the two witnesses told seem to *disagree*. 3. To be unsuitable; not to be good for. Rich food will *disagree* with young children.

dis charge' (dīs chārj'). 1. To free oneself from an obligation by paying or doing that which is required to meet it. 2. To shoot. Did the soldier *discharge* his gun? 3. To dismiss from employment. Mr. Butler is going to *discharge* the dishonest cashier.

dis'ci pline (dīs'ī plīn). 1. Mental and moral training. 2. Order maintained by enforcing rules. The principal maintained a strict *discipline* in his school. 3. Punishment; correction. Too much *discipline* is not good for a child.

dis'count (dīs'kount). 1. A reduction. 2. The amount deducted. He gets a 10 per cent *discount* at that store.

dis cre'tion (dīs krēsh'ŭn). 1. Caution; being discreet or careful. 2. Unrestricted choice. Use your own *discretion* in choosing a suitable gift.

dis'po si'tion (dīs'pŏ zīsh'ŭn). 1. Temperament; one's natural way of thinking and acting. 2. Disposal. Florence always seems to have plenty of time at her *disposition*.

dis tin'guished (dīs tīng'gwīsh't). 1. Famous; honoured. 2. Told one thing from another. I *distinguished* Miss Allen's voice in the group. 3. Made out; saw clearly. We *distinguished* the house in the dark.

dis'tri bu'tion (dīs'trī bū'shŭn). The dealing out in portions.

div'i dend (dīv'ī dēnd). 1. That which is distributed, as profits from a business. 2. In arithmetic: The number to be divided.

di vine' (dī vīn'). 1. Pertaining to God; holy. 2. A minister. 3. To perceive by intuition. I can always *divine* what he wants me to do.

Do min'ion (dŏ mīn'yŏn). 1. Name given to Canadian colonies united in 1867. 2. Not capitalized: sovereignty or control.

dra ma'tic (drā māt'īk). 1. Of or like the drama or the theatre. 2. Expressive; moving. Miss Murphy has a *dramatic* manner.

drear'y (drē'rī). Gloomy; depressing.

du'ly (dū'lī). Properly; in due time.

du'pli cate (dū'plī kāt). To make a copy of.

du'pli cate (dū'plī kāt). A copy; a thing that is identical with another. I am typing a *duplicate* of her letter.

du'ra ble (dū'rā b'l). Lasting a long time; permanent; firm.

e'co nom'ī cal (ē'kŏ nŏm'ī kāl; ēk'ŏ nŏm'ī kāl). Thrifty; careful in handling money; not extravagant.

e con'o my (ē kŏn'ŏ mī). Thrift; careful handling of resources and expenses.

e di'tion (ē dīsh'ŭn). 1. The number of copies of a book, newspaper, or magazine printed at one time. 2. The form in which a book is printed. I bought a paper-covered *edition* of the story.

ed'u ca'tion al (ēd'ŭ kā'shŭn āl). Having to do with education.

ef'fi cien cy (ē fish'ēn sī). Competency; ability; effective power.

ef'fi cient (ē fish'ēnt). Competent; effective in obtaining results.

e lab'o rate (ē lāb'ŏ rīt). Worked out in detail; complicated.

e lab'o rate (ē lāb'ŏ rāt). To work out in detail. Please *elaborate* your plans.

e lim'i nate (ē līm'ī nāt). To get rid of; to remove.

em bar'ass ment (ēm bār'ās mēnt). Discomfort.

em broi'der y (ēm broi'dēr ī). Needlework used for ornamentation.

e mer'gen cy (ē mŭr'jēn sī). An unexpected situation requiring prompt action.

em'pire (ēm'pīr). 1. A group of nations under one sovereign power; as, the British *Empire*. 2. Wide, imperial domain.

em ploy'ment (ēm plŏi'mēnt). 1. Act of employing or being employed. 2. Anything that takes time, as business. Her *employment* takes all her time.

en a'ble (ēn ā'b'l). To make it possible; make able.

en closed' (ēn klŏzd'). 1. Shut up in, or put into, something. She *enclosed* the cheque in her letter. 2. Surrounded. Our field is *enclosed* by a fence.

en deav'our (ēn dēv'ēr). 1. To try. 2. An attempt. I failed in my first *endeavour*.

en force' (ēn fŏrs'). 1. To put into effect. 2. To force; to compel. Her discipline was poor; she didn't know how to *enforce* obedience.

en gaged' (ēn gāj'd). 1. Involved in; occupied by. 2. Involved in hostile engagement; as, *engaged* in a battle. 3. Promised, especially in marriage. Ethel was *engaged* to Tom. 4. Hired. Father *engaged* a new clerk.

en rol'ment (ēn rŏl'mēnt). Registration; the act of enrolling.

en thus'iasm (ēn thŭ'zī āz'm). Eagerness; zeal; more than ordinary interest.

en thus'as'tic (ēn thŭ'zī ās'tīk). Having great interest in; eager; ardent.

en ti'tle (ēn tīt'l). To give the right to; to qualify for.

e quipped' (ē kwīpt'). Provided with.

es'say (ēs'ā; also, in sense 2, ē sā'). 1. A form of literary composition. 2. An attempt to do something. Peter made a second *essay* at finishing his model plane.

es'say' (ēs'ā). To try; to attempt. Peter, will you *essay* to finish your model plane?

es sen'tial (ēs sēn'shāl). 1. Necessary; important. 2. Pertaining to the nature of a thing. A good plot is an *essential* characteristic of a modern play.

es tate' (ēs tāt'). 1. All the money and property one owns, especially that left when one dies. 2. A house with considerable land; as, a country *estate*.

e ter'nal (ē tŭr'nāl). 1. Going on without interruption. 2. Everlasting; enduring forever.

ev'i dence (ēv'ī dēns). Proof.

ev'i dent (ēv'ī dēnt). Obvious; plain; clearly understood.

ev'i dent ly (ēv'ī dēnt lī). Obviously; plainly.

ex'ceed (ēk sēd'). 1. To surpass. 2. To go beyond; to go too far; to overdo. A good leader will not *exceed* his authority.

ex'ceed'ing ly (ēk sēd'īng lī). Very; to an extraordinary degree.

ex clu'sive (ēks klŏŏ'sīv). 1. Belonging to one only; single. 2. Exclud-

ing certain persons from membership, ownership, etc. The Russells are moving to a more *exclusive* neighbourhood.

ex'cute (ék's'küt). 1. To carry out; to put into effect. 2. To put to death as a legal punishment for crime. Do you think that the State ought to *execute* the murderer? 3. To take steps to make legal; as, to *execute* a will.

ex'ec'utive (ég zék'ü tiv). 1. One who administers a government or a business. 2. Fitted for administering or carrying things to completion. Miss Peters has much *executive* ability. 3. Pertaining to the branch of government which is responsible for carrying out the law.

ex'haust (ég zó'st'). 1. To wear out; to tire out; to use up completely. 2. To treat from all sides; to develop fully. I wonder if they intend to *exhaust* the subject before midnight. 3. The escape of steam and so forth from the cylinder of an engine. Move out of the way of the *exhaust*.

ex'ist (ég zist'). 1. To have being; to be. 2. To live.

ex'istence (ég zis'téns). 1. Life. 2. Being; existing. I believe in the *existence* of God. 3. Way or means of living. The explorers in the northlead a dangerous *existence*.

ex'pec'ta'tion (éks'pék tá'shün). Anticipation.

ex'pe'di'tion (éks'pé dish'ün). A journey for a special purpose; also the people taking part in such a journey.

ex'pend'i'ture (éks pén'di'tür). 1. Expense. 2. The act of spending. The family decided that \$50 was too great an *expenditure* for rent.

ex'qui'site (éks'kwí zít). 1. Beautiful; charming. There is an *exquisite* view from the top of the mountain. 2. Intense; very sharp. Your kindness gave her *exquisite* satisfaction. 3. Fine; made with skill. Notice the *exquisite* details in this antique cabinet.

ex'ten'sion (éks tén'shün). 1. Expansion; increase. 2. An addition. We built an *extension* at the back of the house.

ex'traor'di'na'ry (éks trór'di nér'y). Unusual; not common.

fa'cil'i'ties (fá sí'l'i tiz). Conveniences; advantages of.

faith'ful'ly (fáth'foöl y). Honestly; in an upright manner; so as to be worthy of trust.

fes'ti'val (fés'ti vól). A time of celebrations and feasting.

fic'tion (fik'shün). 1. Imaginary literature; a novel. 2. An untruth; something which is not a fact. It's hard to tell what is fact and what is *fiction* in the account of the accident.

fi'nance' (fi'náns'; fi'náns'; also, in sense 1, fi'náns). 1. The management of money and money affairs. 2. To provide money for. Uncle Ted tried to *finance* his business without any outside help.

fi'nanc'ial (fi'nán'shól). Pertaining to matters of money.

flex'i'ble (flek'si b'l). 1. Pliant; not stiff. 2. Yielding. 3. Adaptable. It's well to have rules that are *flexible*.

fra'ter'ni'ty (frá tór'ní tì). A body of men grouped together for their

common good or pleasure; especially a student organization of this kind.

ful'fil (foöl fíl'). To accomplish; to bring to pass.

fun'da'men'tal (fún'dá mèn'tál). 1. Primary; basic. 2. Essential; necessary. The knowledge of how to study is *fundamental* to your success in school. 3. Anything which is an essential. Honesty is a *fundamental* of good character. 4. A principle or law which serves as a foundation of a system.

gem (jém). 1. A precious stone, as a diamond. 2. Anything thought valuable because of its beauty. That piece of antique needlework is a *gem* of its kind.

gen'er'a'tion (jén'ér á'shün). 1. The average period of time between the birth of a father and a son. 2. A group of people of about the same age living at the same time. Mrs. Fiske belongs to my grand-mother's *generation*.

ge'om'e'try (jé óm'è trí). That branch of mathematics which studies solid bodies, surfaces, lines, and angles.

glimpse (glím'ps). 1. A brief view. 2. A quick flash; a glimmer. We caught a *glimpse* of the sun behind the cloud. 3. A hint; a faint idea. I got a *glimpse* of what she had to do.

gló'ry (gló'rí). 1. Honour or fame. 2. Something that brings fame or renown. Art was the *glory* of ancient Greece. 3. Praise; worship. *Glory* to God in the highest. 4. To be proud of. Mrs. Burton was inclined to *glory* too much in the fame of her ancestors.

gor'geous (gór'yüs). Very beautiful; splendid. We watched the *gorgeous* colourings of the setting sun.

gos'sip (gós'ip). 1. Rumour; idle talk. 2. One who spreads rumour or talks idly. 3. To spread rumour or news. In wartime we are told many times not to *gossip*.

gr'a'cious (grä'shüs). 1. Kindly; courteous. 2. Charming, graceful, and attractive in appearance and manners. Mrs. Murphy was always a *gracious* hostess.

grad'u'a'tion (gräd'ü á'shün). Act of finishing a course of study in school or college; commencement.

grat'i'tude (grät'í tüd). Thankfulness; feeling grateful toward one who has done you a kindness.

gross (grós). 1. Total; entire. 2. Bulky; fat. 3. Coarse; not delicate or fine. 4. Vulgar. A person who keeps bad company will soon become *gross* himself. 5. Disgraceful. That trial was a *gross* miscarriage of justice.

guar'an'teed (gär'an téd'). 1. Was made sure. 2. Took responsibility for the obligations of another. I *guaranteed* that he would pay the bill by the end of the month. 3. Warranted. The new vacuum cleaner was *guaranteed* for five years.

guard'i'an (gär'dí án). 1. Protector; somebody or something that protects another. 2. A person who, by law, has charge of another person or of his property. Aunt Mabel was appointed Edith's *guardian*.

han'dling (hán'dling). 1. Managing; touching. 2. Style of writing, painting, and so on. I like this author's way of *handling* description.

har'mo'ny (här'mó ní). 1. Agreement; accord. 2. Tuneful sounds. The *harmony* of those instruments playing together was beautiful. 3. The arrangement or putting things together to form a pleasing whole; as, a *harmony* of colour.

heart'i'ly (här'tí lí). 1. Sincerely. 2. With enthusiasm. We *heartily* agree to your suggestion.

heir (är). One who inherits or succeeds to the title of a person who dies.

here'to'fore (här'tóó fôr'). Up to this time.

here with' (här wíth'). With this. You will find a cheque enclosed *herewith*.

hon'our a ble (ón'ér á b'l). 1. Worthy of respect; estimable. 2. Honest; sincere. Mr. Will's motives were *honourable*. 3. A title put before a person's name as a courtesy.

hu'mor'ous (hü'mér'üs). Funny.

ig'no'rance (ig'nó ráns). Lack of knowledge.

im'ag'i'na'tion (í máj'í ná'shün). The power of the mind to create or to picture.

im'i'tate (ím'í tát). 1. Copy. 2. To appear like; to resemble. Those stones were cut to *imitate* diamonds.

im'mor'tal (ímór'tál). 1. Everlasting; of undying fame. 2. Not mortal; eternal; pertaining to life after death.

im'pose' (ím póz'). 1. To put a tax on; to levy; to inflict. 2. To make one subject to a penalty. The court will *impose* a heavy fine for stealing. 3. To presume. You shouldn't *impose* on Hester's kindness.

in'a'bil'i'ty (ín á bí'l'í tí). Lack of ability; not being able to.

in'as'much' (ín'üz mütch'). Considering the fact; in like manner; in so far.

in'ci'dent (ín'sí dént). 1. An event. 2. Apt to occur in connection with some other happening. Father warned us of the expenses *incident* to our vacation.

in'clined (ín klined'). 1. Disposed in favour of; want to. 2. Sloping. Draw an *inclined* plane. 3. Bent. Mrs. Bennet *inclined* her head.

in'con've'nience (ín'kón vèn'yéns). 1. That which causes trouble. 2. Discomfort. The *inconvenience* of the kitchen annoyed mother. 3. To make uncomfortable; to cause trouble. Are you sure it won't *inconvenience* you to call for me?

in'def'i'nite (ín déf'í nít). 1. Not definite; not regular in length, amount, etc. 2. Vague; not clear. My ideas on the subject are *indefinite*.

in'dep'en'dence (ín'dé pèn'déns). 1. Freedom to direct one's own affairs. 2. An income sufficient for one's livelihood.

in'dep'en'dent (ín'dé pèn'dént). 1. Free; not under the rule of another. The United States became an *independent* nation after the Revolution. 2. Separate; having no relation with.

in dif'fer ent (ín dif'ér ént). 1. Showing no interest. 2. Neither good nor bad. Paul does *indifferent* work. *in'dí vid'u al* (ín'dís víd'ü ál). 1. A person. He's a very intelligent *individual*. 2. One member of a class. 3. Belonging to or for one person. We ordered *individual* chicken pies.

in dus'trial (ín dús'trí ál). Having to do with industry or with those working in an industry.

in fe'ri or (ín fèr'í ér). 1. Lower; of less importance. 2. Of lower rank; less value. This butter is of *inferior* grade.

in i'tial (í nish'ál). 1. The first; the beginning. 2. The first letter of a word, particularly the first letters of a person's name. What is your middle *initial*? 3. To mark with an initial or initials. I'm going to *initial* some towels for mother.

in no cent (ín'ó sènt). 1. Not guilty. 2. Pure; without sin. All little children are *innocent*.

in quir'ies (ín kwir'íz). See inquiry.

in quir'y (ín kwir'í; ín kwí rí). Search for truth; a questioning.

in spi'ra'tion (ín spi'r á'shün). 1. The power of arousing feelings. 2. An influence not of this earth. He received an *inspiration* from heaven.

in'sti'tu'tion (ín'stí tū'shün). 1. An organized society or corporation with a fixed purpose. 2. An established custom. Singing carols on the street on Christmas Eve has become an *institution* in our town. 3. The act of establishing. The *institution* of public schools was of great importance to this country.

in sur'ance (ín shoór'áns). 1. The business of selling *insurance*. 2. A contract by which a company guarantees to pay in case of accident, loss, or death. Fred's *insurance* covers a loss by theft. 3. The premium paid for insuring property, or the money paid by the company in case of loss, accident, or death.

in sure' (ín shoór'). 1. To make sure. 2. To make arrangements for money to be paid in case of death, fire, etc. Are you going to *insure* your new house against loss by fire?

in tel'i'gence (ín tél'í jéns). 1. Mental ability. 2. Skill. Dorothy carries on her job with great *intelligence*.

in tel'i'gent (ín tél'í jént). Having knowledge; having the ability to learn.

in tense' (ín téns'). Earnest; extreme in degree.

in ten'tion (ín tén'shün). Purpose. One's determination to achieve or act. It is my *intention* that I shall work hard tonight.

in'te'ri or (ín tēr'í ér). 1. The inside. The *interior* of the room is dark. 2. The central region of a country. The *interior* of Tibet is largely unexplored.

in'ter'nal (ín tūr'nál). 1. Pertaining to affairs within a country, business, etc. 2. Inner; pertaining to the inside; the opposite of "external." The *internal* structure of the house was in excellent condition. 3. Having to do with the inside of the body. He received several *internal* injuries.

in'ter na'tion al (ín'tér nash'ün ál).

1. Between nations; among other nations. 2. A person having relations with two nations.

in'ter rupt' (in'tér rùpt'). To stop; to break into.

in'ter view (in'tér vù). 1. A meeting of persons by appointment; a conference. 2. A meeting of a newspaper reporter or other writer with another person to get information from the latter for publication; also this information when published. I read the *interview* grandfather gave the paper.

in'ti mate (in'tí măt). 1. Close; familiar. 2. Innermost. He would not tell us his most *intimate* thoughts. 3. A close friend. Mrs. Shay is an *intimate* of our family.

in'ti mate (in'tí măt). To hint. Don't *intimate* such things if you don't want to hurt her feelings.

in'tro duced' (in'tró díst'). 1. Made acquainted. 2. Brought into use or practice. The custom of putting lights in the windows at Christmas was *introduced* long ago.

in'tro duction (in'tró dít'shún). 1. The opening part of a book, speech, etc. 2. The act of making one person known to another. You should know how to make a graceful *introduction*. 3. The act of bringing into use. The *introduction* of electricity marked a step forward in man's progress.

in'va lid (in'vá lid). 1. A sick person, especially one who is in poor health most of the time. 2. Suited to a sick person; as, an *invalid* diet.

in val'id (in vá'lid). Not legal or effective; of no weight. The court pronounced his claim *invalid*.

in ven'to'ry (in'vén tó'rí). 1. A list of articles with their estimated value. 2. To make an inventory. The lawyer will *inventory* the estate.

in ves'ti ga'tion (in vés'tí gá'shún). A searching for information; inquiry.

in'voice (in'vois). 1. A list of goods with their price sent to the buyer. 2. The goods listed on an invoice; a shipment of such goods. Mr. Williams went to the warehouse to check an *invoice*. 3. To make an invoice.

in volved' (in vólvd'). 1. Creating a complicated situation. 2. Complicated. Because of the foolish things you told, we were more *involved* in the matter. 3. Included. His wrongdoing *involved* his whole future.

is'sued (ish'úd). 1. Delivered officially; published. 2. Gave out for use. The army *issued* passes to all the soldiers. 3. Ran out; passed out. The water *issued* from between the walls of rock.

jew'el ry (joo'él rí). Ornaments made of gold, silver, and other metals, usually set with precious stones.

ju'ry (joo'rí). 1. A group of people chosen to inquire into and decide a case at law. 2. A group of people chosen to judge a contest. Mother was one of the *jury* chosen to judge the speech contest.

large'ly (lárg'li). To a great extent.

laugh'ter (láft'er). An expression of

the face, particularly of the lips, which shows amusement, accompanied by the expulsion of air from the lungs.

leak (lêk). 1. A hole or space occurring by accident, through which something can escape. 2. To seep out gradually. The news will *leak* out no matter how hard you try to keep it secret.

lease (lêz). 1. To rent. 2. A contract giving the right to use a house or other property. Father signed the *lease* yesterday.

lec'ture (lêk'túr). 1. To give a formal talk, especially for instruction. Uncle Ben is going to *lecture* to our school assembly next week. 2. A scolding. Mother gave us a *lecture* because we picked all the apples.

leg is la'ture (lêj'is lá'túr). The body of elected persons who make laws.

li'a bil'i ty (lí'á bíl'í tí). 1. A financial burden or debt. 2. Legal responsibility.

li'a ble (lí'á b'li). 1. Responsible. 2. Apt to. You are *liable* to break those dishes if you are so careless.

liq'uid (lík'wid). A fluid; a substance that is capable of flowing.

liq'uor (lík'ér). 1. A drink made of alcohol, as brandy, whisky, etc. 2. Any liquid. We made a soup with the *liquor* in which the vegetables were cooked.

lov'ing ly (lúv'ing lí). Affectionately.

lux'u'ry (lúk'shoo rí). Something expensive, not useful, which pleases the senses.

mad'am (mád'ám). 1. A word used to address a lady. 2. A title used before the name of a lady. *Madam* Duval is teaching my sister French.

mag nif'ic ent (mág níf'í sánt). 1. Splendid; lavishly beautiful. 2. Noble. He has a *magnificent* outlook on life.

ma'jor (má'jér). 1. More important. 2. *In the army*: An officer above a captain. 3. To take, in school or college, a certain subject as the subject on which to spend most time. My sister will *major* in physics.

man'u al (mán'ú ál). 1. Having to do with the hands. 2. A handbook of directions. I have lost my Boy Scout *manual*.

mar gin (már'jín). 1. A border. 2. An extra allowance of money, time, etc. We caught the train by a *margin* of only a minute.

mar'riage (már'íj). 1. The state of being married. 2. The wedding ceremony.

mar'vel lous (már'vá ús). Causing wonder or astonishment. It was a *marvellous* display of stars.

math'e mat'ics (máth'è măt'íks). The science which deals with numbers and quantities.

ma ture' (má tú'r). 1. Be due; due. 2. Ready; finished. Is your scheme *mature* enough to put into action? 3. Full-grown; at the height of development. That company is advertising for *mature* men.

ma tu'ri ty (má tú'rí tí). 1. The date on which a note or debt is due. 2. Full-grown; ripeness. He will reach his *maturity* in a few years.

mar'ti mum (mák'st mûm). The

greatest possible amount; the highest point or degree.

me chan'ic (mê kán'ík). 1. A person who works with tools or machinery. 2. Requiring skill with the hands. Mr. Cohen is our teacher of *mechanic* arts.

me chan'ic al (mê kán'ík ál). 1. Pertaining to machinery. 2. As if made by a machine. Her painting has an unpleasant *mechanical* look.

3. Working by machinery. Mother bought a *mechanical* refrigerator.

me'di um (mê'dí úm). 1. That through which something is carried out or accomplished. 2. In the middle; the middle or average degree. I like best a pillow of *medium* size, not too large or too small. 3. Anything which serves as an intermediary. The atmosphere is a *medium* of sound.

mem'ber ship (mêm'bér shíp). 1. State of being a member, of belonging. 2. The group of members of a society. The *membership* of the Boy Scouts of our town has doubled this year.

mem'o ran'dum (mêm'ó rán'dûm). A note or a record of something which helps a person to remember.

mer'chan dise (mûr'chán díz). Goods bought and sold.

mer'it (mêr'it). 1. Worth. 2. To deserve honour or praise. Ralph will surely *merit* all the good that comes to him.

me'tre (mê'têr). 1. A measure of length in the metric system used mostly in European countries; about 39 inches. 2. The arrangement of syllables or words in poetry. 3. Rhythm in music.

mil'i tar'y (míl'í têr'í). 1. Relating to soldiers, war, or arms. 2. The army; troops. At the parade the *military* turned out in great numbers.

min'um (mín'í mûm). The lowest point; the least amount.

mis'cel la'ne ous (mís'tê lá'nê ús). Made up of a number of unrelated parts.

mis'ér a ble (míz'êr á b'li). 1. Wretched. 2. Worthless; of poor quality. That's *miserable* meat you bought.

mor'al (môr'ál). 1. Ethical; distinguishing right and wrong. 2. Capable of judging right from wrong. Man is a *moral* creature. 3. The inner meaning; the practical lesson taught by. What's the *moral* of the fable?

mort'gage (môr'gíj). 1. The agreement made by the owner of a house or property, pledging the house or property as security to a person that lends him money. 2. To put a mortgage on a house or property.

mo'tive (mó'tív). 1. Something that makes a person do a certain thing. 2. *In music, literature, and so on*: The theme. The *motive* of the picture was light.

mu'tu al (mú'tú ál). 1. Having the same relationship toward somebody as that somebody has toward you. 2. Common. We bought the radio for our *mutual* enjoyment.

mys'te'ri ous (mís'têr'í ús). Secret; unexplainable; puzzling.

nec'es sar'y ly (nê's'ê sêr'í lí). Unavoidably; inevitably.

neg lect'ed (nêg lêk'têd). 1. Unnoticed; disregarded; not having any attention paid to. 2. Failed to do; left undone. Ralph *neglected* to do his studying.

no'ti fy (nô'tí fí). To inform by giving a notice.

nour'ish (nú'r'ish). Feed; support.

nov'el (nôv'él). 1. A fictitious story portraying real life. 2. Unusual. Jessie is noted for the *novel* entertainments she gives.

nu'i'sance (nú'sáns). Anything that annoys others; a bother.

oath (ôth). 1. A solemn swearing before God that a promise made will be kept or that a statement is true. 2. A curse, or use of the name of God in swearing. It is both vulgar and sinful to use an *oath* every time you are angry.

ob'li ga'tion (ób'lí gá'shún). 1. Duty. 2. Being indebted for a favour. I feel under *obligation* to Mrs. Hodges for her many kindnesses.

ob'ser va'tion (ób'zêr vá'shún). 1. The act or power of seeing or noticing something. A scientist must have a keen power of *observation*. 2. A conclusion reached by observing; as, an *observation* about the weather. 3. The fact or condition of being seen; as, to be under *observation*.

oc ca'sion al (ô ká'shún ál). 1. Happening now and then; infrequent. 2. Suitable for a special occasion. Mr. Elwell is a brilliant *occasional* speaker.

oc ca'sion al ly (ô ká'shún ál lí). Once in a while.

of fence' (ô fêns'). 1. Wrongdoing. 2. Act of offending; insulting. 3. Injury; hurt.

op po'nent (ô pô'nênt). A rival; a contestant.

op'por tu ni'ties (ôp'ôr tú'ní tîz). Favourable times or chances to do something.

or'di nar'y ly (ôr'dí nêr'í lí). Usually; commonly.

or gan i za'tion (ôr'gdn í zá'shún). 1. A club, a society, a group of persons organized for a purpose. 2. The act of organizing; the getting together to form an orderly group. The *organization* of the material was a longer task than she had expected.

O'ri ent (ô'rí ênt). The East; the eastern Asiatic countries.

or'ig'i nal ly (ô ríj'í ndí lí). 1. At first. 2. As it was in the beginning.

par'al lel (pár'á lél). 1. Having similarity; a counterpart. 2. A comparison to show that two things are alike. Isabél drew a *parallel* between the lives of the two heroes. 3. Moving in the same direction, but always the same distance apart.

par'cel post (pár'sél póst). The collection and delivery of parcels by the post office.

par'don (pár'd'n). 1. To free from a sentence; to excuse for doing wrong. 2. Forgiveness; a release from punishment.

par'ti a ment (pár'tí á mênt). Legislative body in Canada consisting of the Senate and the House of Commons.

par'tial (pár'shál). 1. Not general; affecting only part; not total. 2. Having a fondness for a certain thing. Grandmother is *partial*

to all people who come from the Maritimes.

par tic u lar ly (pär tik'ü lär li). 1. Especially. 2. Being done with care for details.

pa'tron (pā'trŭn). 1. One who supports or encourages a person or a thing. 2. Having the qualities of a patron. Saint Catherine is her patron saint.

pa'tron age (pā'trŭn jī; pāt'rŭn jī). 1. Support. 2. Favour shown in a condescending way. Mrs. Goodwin's air of patronage is offensive. 3. The patrons or customers of a store, a theatre, etc. The chain stores have an increasing patronage.

pay'able (pā'ä b'l). That may be paid; that which is due on a certain date.

pen'sion (pĕn'shŭn). 1. A stated amount of money paid to a person who is retired. 2. To give a pension. Will your company pension you when you retire?

per ceive' (pĕr sĕv'). 1. To see, hear, and so on; get knowledge of by seeing, hearing, and so on. 2. To understand. I'm sure that he didn't perceive what was wanted.

per form'ance (pĕr fŏr'māns). 1. A doing of something; the completion of anything. 2. A public presentation of a play or other entertainment. We went to the first performance of the play.

per ma nent (pĕr'mā nĕnt). Lasting; not temporary.

per son al'i ty (pĕr'sŭ nāl'ī tī). 1. Qualities of a person which make him different from another. 2. A person who has certain traits of character. Emma is an unusual personality.

per suade' (pĕr swād'). To talk someone into thinking or doing as you want him to; to influence or convince.

pe ti'tion (pĕt'ish'ŭn). 1. A written request addressed to an official or government. 2. A prayer. 3. To make a request. We are going to petition the Red Cross for aid.

phi los'o phy (fī lŏs'ŏ fī). 1. Body of principles on which conduct and belief are based. 2. Science of human conduct. 3. Calmness; wisdom. He bore his illness with a remarkable philosophy.

phrase (frāz). 1. A group of words that has neither subject nor predicate and that forms part of a sentence. 2. To put into words. They phrase their thoughts well.

phy si'cian (fī zish'ŭn). A doctor of medicine.

phys'ics (fīz'iks). The science that deals with matter and motion; it includes the study of electricity, light, heat, etc.

pit'i ful (pit'ī fŭl). 1. Arousing pity. 2. Mean; contemptible. That was a pitiful excuse she gave.

pleas'ing (plĕz'ing). Pleasant; agreeable.

pneu mo'ni a (nŭ mŏ'nī ä). A disease of the lungs.

po lit'i cal (pŏ lit'ī käl). Having to do with the conduct of government.

pol'i tics (pŏl'ī tīks). The affairs of government.

pos'i tive ly (pŏz'ī tīv li). Certainly; absolutely.

pos sess' (pŏ zĕs'). 1. To have; to own. 2. To control. People should

never allow terror to possess them.

pos ses'sion (pŏ zĕsh'ŭn). 1. Thing owned. 2. Act of owning. Our early possession of the town gave us the battle. 3. Having oneself under control. He showed great possession in the argument.

pos'si bil'i ty (pŏs'ī bil'ī tī). That which is likely to occur.

post'script (pŏst'skrīpt). A note written at the end of a letter, book, etc.

pref'er ence (prĕf'ēr ĕns). 1. The liking for one thing more than another. 2. Choice. I wasn't asked to state my preference.

prej'u dice (prĕj'ŭ dīs). An opinion or a strong feeling against a person or cause for which there is no true reason; bias.

pre lim'i nar'y (prĕ lim'ī nĕr'ī). Preparatory; that which precedes the main business.

pre'mi um (prĕ'mī ūm). 1. The amount paid for insurance. 2. The rate at which stocks are priced above their stated value. Father was able to sell those stocks at a premium. 3. Something given away to those buying goods.

pre paid' (prĕ pād'). Paid in advance.

pres'sure (prĕsh'ēr). 1. The force exerted by one body over another. 2. A squeeze. The pressure on her hand was friendly. 3. Pressing need. We all feel the pressure of work.

pre vail' (prĕ vāl'). 1. To be common, usual. 2. To gain the upper hand. It looks as if the tribes from the north will prevail over their enemies. 3. To persuade. Do you think that she will prevail upon Ruth to go?

pre vi'ous (prĕ vī ūs). Former; earlier.

prin'ci ple (prĭn'sī p'l). 1. Fundamental truth; law on which something is based. 2. A rule of conduct. It is well always to live up to your principles of conduct.

prob'a bil'i ty (prŏb'ä bil'ī tī). 1. Likelihood. 2. That which is probable; likely to happen. Dick's being sent to the Near East is a probability.

pro ce'dure (prŏ sĕ'dŭr). 1. Course of action. 2. The way anything is carried on. What is the correct procedure to follow in enlisting?

pro ces'sion (prŏ sĕsh'ŭn). A succession of persons following one after another; a parade.

pro cure' (prŏ kŭr'). 1. To get. 2. To bring something to pass. They are trying to procure his release.

pro fes'sion (prŏ fĕsh'ŭn). 1. Work or occupation which requires special education. 2. People engaged in professional work. Walter has always been associated with the medical profession. 3. A declaration of belief; avowal.

pro fes'sion al (prŏ fĕsh'ŭn ä). 1. Engaged in for money, as opposed to "amateur." 2. Pertaining to a profession. He obtained professional information on the subject. 3. Engaged in a profession. It was difficult for professional men to get employment.

pro gres'sive (prŏ grĕs'īv). 1. Up to date; having to do with new ideas. 2. Going forward by degrees. The children were taught

the progressive steps in learning to multiply.

pro hib'it (prŏ hīb'īt). To forbid by an order of the law.

prom'i nent (prŏm'ī nĕnt). 1. Distinguished; outstanding. 2. Standing out; extending beyond. That mountain is the most prominent in the entire range.

pro por'tion (prŏ pŏr'shŭn). 1. The relation of one thing to another in amount, size, and so on; a relative part. 2. Fair share. If you'll do your proportion of the cleaning up, we'll get through in an hour.

prop'o si'tion (prŏp'ŏ zish'ŭn). 1. A proposal, suggesting an agreement, made by a person to others. 2. The subject to be discussed. The proposition before the club was the question of membership.

protec'tion (prŏ tĕk'shŭn). 1. A thing or person that safeguards. 2. Act of safeguarding. The protection of the community is in the hands of the police.

pro vid'ing (prŏ vid'ing). 1. Taking care of for the future; making provision for. 2. Furnishing. Who is providing the lunch?

qual'i fied (kwŏl'ī fīd). 1. Fitted. 2. Softened; modified. His explanation qualified his first statement.

qual'i ties (kwŏl'ī tīz). 1. Characteristics. 2. The real traits or virtues of a thing. The essential qualities to look for in a friend are loyalty and sincerity.

ra'di a'tor (rād'ī ä'tēr). A device to cool or to heat; as, a radiator which cools an automobile engine and a radiator which heats a room.

re cep'tion (rĕ sĕp'shŭn). 1. Act of receiving. 2. A social gathering. We're going to the reception at the church.

rec'og nized (rĕk'ŏg nīzd). 1. Acknowledged. 2. Knew. I recognized him as soon as he spoke. 3. Took special notice of something. The company recognized his long years of service by giving him a \$500 bond.

rec'om mend' (rĕk'ŏ mĕnd'). 1. To advise. 2. To commend; to praise. Do you think that the principal will recommend you for the job?

rec'om men da'tion (rĕk'ŏ mĕn dā'shŭn). 1. Act of praising or saying something in favour of somebody. 2. Something that is in favour of somebody or something. His outstanding honesty is his best recommendation. 3. Something advised. His recommendation was to let her go this once.

ref'er ence (rĕf'ēr ĕns). 1. That which is referred to for information. 2. Something that is quoted or alluded to. That reference is from the Bible. 3. Relation. In reference to what we owed, he said to forget it for the present.

re fer'ring (rĕ fŭr'ing). 1. Alluding to. 2. Submitting or giving to somebody else. We are referring the matter to the principal. 3. Sending to a person or a place for information or help. We are referring the case to the doctor.

re frig'er a'tor (rĕ frīj'ēr ä'tēr). A place for keeping food and other things cold.

re fund' (rĕ fŭnd'; also, in sense 2, rĕf'und). 1. To pay back; to give back. 2. Something given back. He asked if he could have a refund.

reg'is tra'tion (rĕj'īs trā'shŭn). 1. The act of recording, or listing. 2. Enrolment. Our school has a smaller registration than yours.

re gret'ting (rĕ grĕt'ing). 1. Being sorry for. 2. Grieving for. We are regretting her death.

reg'u la'tion (rĕg'ŭ lā'shŭn). 1. Rule or restriction. 2. Prescribed by regulations. Allen wore the regulation uniform of a private.

re mem'brance (rĕ mĕm'brāns). 1. A gift. 2. That which is remembered. I have a happy remembrance of last Christmas.

re mit' (rĕ mīt'). To send, especially money. The grocer asked us to remit the amount of the bill.

re mit'tance (rĕ mīt'āns). That which is sent, especially money. We sent a remittance of \$10.

re mit'ted (rĕ mīt'ĕd). Sent back. See also remit.

re new'al (rĕ nŭ'äl). The act of renewing or restoring; forming anew.

rep're sent'a tive (rĕp'rĕ zĕn'tā tīv). 1. One who represents. 2. Consisting of elected deputies. We have a representative form of government here in Canada. 3. Portraying; typical. This is a picture representative of life a hundred years ago.

rep're sent'ed (rĕp'rĕ zĕn'tĕd). 1. Acted in the place of a person or persons. 2. Depicted; showed. The map represented the line of march. 3. Stood in the place of, as a symbol. The flag at the head of the procession represented our country.

re pub'lic (rĕ pŭb'lik). A country in which officers are chosen by the people who vote; also the form of government of such a country.

re pub'li can (rĕ pŭb'li kăn). 1. Having the characteristics of a republic. 2. One who is in favour of a republican form of government. 3. Capitalized: A member of the Republican party in the United States.

re quest'ed (rĕ kwĕs'tĕd). 1. Asked for. He requested the amount of the bill at once. 2. Asked somebody to do something. Uncle Ed requested us to come early.

re search' (rĕ sŭrch'; rĕs'ŭrch). Study by investigation to find new knowledge.

res'er voir (rĕs'ēr vŵör). A place where something is stored, especially water.

res'i dence (rĕz'ī dĕns). A place where one lives.

res'i dent (rĕz'ī dĕnt). One who lives in a place.

res'o lu'tion (rĕz'ŏ lŭ'shŭn). 1. Firmness; determination. 2. A decision; a purpose determined upon. Try to keep your New Year's resolution this year. 3. The statement of decisions of a meeting. A resolution to adjourn was passed.

re sort' (rĕ zŏrt'). 1. A place where many people go for amusement and rest. 2. Someone or something to which one goes for help. Uncle Ned was the children's last resort. 3. To go often. They resort to the

country for rest. 4. To go for help. We will *resort* to the Red Cross for aid.

re source' (rě sŏrs') 1. Source of supply. 2. Source of help. Don't give up until you have exhausted every resource.

re source's (rě sŏrs'ěz). The wealth of a country or business in money, products, etc.

re spect'a ble (rě spēk'tá b'l). 1. Of good reputation. 2. Fair; reasonably good in amount or quality.

re spond' (rě spēnd'). 1. To act in response to or in answer to. 2. To reply. Didn't you *respond* to the letter?

re spon'si bil'i ty (rě spēn'si bil'i tí). 1. State of being accountable for. 2. Duty. To keep the lawn in good condition is your *responsibility*.

res'tau rant (rěs'tŏ ránt). A public eating place.

re strain' (rě strán'). To hold back; to check.

re veal' (rě vėl'). To make known.

re venge' (rě vėnj'). 1. The act of doing harm in return for an injury. 2. To do harm in return for harm done. Do you think it is wise to *revenge* the harm done to you?

rev'e nue (rěv'ě nū). 1. Income. 2. The taxes and other money paid yearly to the state for public use.

re verse' (rě vŭrs'). 1. Just the opposite. 2. A misfortune. He suffered a *reverse*. 3. To turn upside down. Let's *reverse* the curtains.

rev'o lu'tion (rěv'ŏ lū'shŭn). 1. A radical change. The war has caused a complete *revolution* in thought in this country. 2. Overthrow of the government by those who are governed. 3. The circling of one heavenly body round another. The *revolution* of the moon round the earth is the basis of our month. 4. The motion of any body revolving around a central axis.

rheu'ma tism (rŏŏ'má tiz'm). A disease in which the joints and muscles become stiff and painful.

ri dic'u lous (rī dīk'ū lūs). Absurd; foolish.

sa'cred (sā'krěd). 1. Not to be broken or violated. 2. Holy; to be revered and respected; as, *sacred* memory. 3. Pertaining to the divine or to religion; as, the *sacred* rites of the church.

sales'man (sālz'mán). A man who sells something.

sat'is fac'to ri ly (săt'is fāk'tŏ rī lí). Adequately; in a satisfying manner.

schol'ar (skŏl'ěr). 1. A learned person. 2. A pupil or student. A new *scholar* has entered our class.

sci'en tific (sī'ěn tíf'ík). 1. Relating to science. 2. Applying the laws of science. Mrs. Cullen is a *scientific* cook.

se cured' (sě kŭrd'). 1. Obtained. 2. Fastened tightly. Carl *secured* the blind after the wind had loosened it. 3. Guarded; made safe. The children were *secured* from all danger.

se cu'ri ty (sě kŭ'rī tí). 1. Safety. 2. Having no fear or dread. We all desire a feeling of *security* for the future. 3. Money or something else of value given as a

promise to pay. If you have enough *security*, you can borrow money at the bank.

Sen'ate (sěn'ăt). 1. The upper house of the Dominion Parliament. The *Senate* in Canada corresponds to the House of Lords in Great Britain. 2. *Not capitalized:* The governing body of a university, etc.

sen'a tor (sěn'á tēr). A member of the upper house of Parliament; a member of a senate.

sen'ti ment (sěn'ti měnt). 1. Feeling. 2. An opinion or judgment. Mrs. Cohen is broadminded in her *sentiment*.

se'ries (sēr'ěz). An orderly arrangement of things that are alike.

ser'mon (sŭr'mŭn). 1. An address delivered by a clergyman. 2. A lecture on misbehaviour.

ses'sion (sěsh'ŭn). 1. A group of meetings. 2. A meeting of a school committee, a court, etc. 3. The time during which a meeting is held. The committee held a one-hour *session*.

sher'iff (shěr'íf). The head peace officer of a county.

shrewd (shrŏod). 1. Clever in handling practical affairs. 2. Keen; cunning; sharp-witted. Agnes has a very *shrewd* mind.

sig'na ture (sīg'ná tŭr). 1. A person's name signed by himself. 2. The act of signing. Our *signature* of the will made it legal.

signed (sind). Wrote one's name on a petition, letter, etc.

skel'e ton (skěl'ě tŭn). The bony structure of a man or an animal.

sol'emn (sŏl'ēm). 1. Sacred. 2. With religious ceremony. A *solemn* service was held in honour of the soldiers who were killed. 3. Grave. Olive made a *solemn* promise that she wouldn't do that again.

so lu'tion (sŏ lū'shŭn). 1. The answer. 2. The mixture which results from dissolving one substance in another.

spe cif'ic (spě sif'ík). 1. Definite. 2. Of a particular kind; as, a *specific* type of plant.

spec'i fied (spēs'ī fid). Mentioned by name. See also *specify*.

spec'i fy (spēs'ī fi). To mention by name or in detail; to state explicitly.

spec'i men (spēs'ī měn). A sample; a part of anything which is an example of what the whole is like.

sphere (sfēr). 1. Range of influence. 2. A round solid. That theorem in geometry deals with a *sphere*.

staff (stáf). 1. The people who assist a manager or leader. 2. A stick; a pole. The *staff* to which the banner was attached broke in the wind. 3. The five lines on which music is written.

state'ment (stăt'měnt). 1. A summary; a record of finances. 2. An account. Please give a brief *statement* of what happened.

sta'tion ar'y (stă'shŭn'ěr'y). Fixed; not moving. We held the truck in a *stationary* position while the mechanic removed the wheel.

sta'tion er'y (stă'shŭn'ěr'y). Writing paper; paper for writing letters.

sta tis'tics (stă tis'tiks). Facts which have been organized into tables of figures, charts, and so on, for study.

ste nog'ra pher (stě nŏg'rá fēr). A person employed to take short-hand and to type.

stren'u ous (strĕn'ū ŭs). 1. Requiring rigorous striving. 2. Active; urgent; rigorous. She has always been a *strenuous* reformer.

strong'ly (strŏng'lí). Robustly; powerfully.

stub'born (stŭb'ĕrn). Determined not to yield.

sub scrip'tion (sŭb skrip'shŭn). 1. The act of agreeing to take and pay for a magazine. 2. The amount subscribed. Fred's *subscription* to the fund was \$10.

sub stan'tial (sŭb stăn'shăl). 1. Considerable; ample. 2. Solid; of good material. That's a *substantial* house the Hunters have built. 3. Prosperous; responsible. The directors of the bank are *substantial* businessmen. 4. In the main; as a whole. The story of the witness was in *substantial* agreement with what happened.

sub'sti tute (sŭb'stī tŭt). 1. A thing or person used in place of another. 2. To put in place of another. Aunt Jane has been asked to *substitute* for our science teacher.

sub'urb (sŭb'ŭrb). A smaller place near a city; an outlying part of a city.

suf fi'cient (sŭ fish'ĕnt). Enough; as much as is needed.

sug ges'tion (sŭ jĕs'chŭn). The act of putting a thought into a person's mind; that which is suggested.

sum'mon (sŭm'ŭn). 1. To order to come; to call. 2. To send for. Did you *summon* the cook to your room? 3. To arouse; to stir. If you *summon* your will power, you'll be able to do it.

su pe'ri or (sŭ pĕr'ī ĕr). 1. Above the average. 2. Higher in place or rank. Captain Weed is Jack's *superior* officer. 3. Overbearing; showing that a person thinks he is better than another. Her *superior* manner is irritating. 4. Somebody who is higher in rank. You should have respect for your *superior*.

su per'vi sor (sŭ'pĕr vī'zĕr). 1. A person who directs. 2. In an educational system, one who directs the teaching of a subject. Miss Weeks is the *supervisor* of art.

sup'ple ment (sŭp'lĕ mĕnt). 1. To supply a lack; to add something to. 2. That which completes or adds to something else. The cake you brought will be a welcome *supplement* to the meal.

su pre'me (sŭ prĕm'). 1. Highest in place or rank; above all others. 2. The most important. Telling the truth before the crowded court was the *supreme* act of his life.

sur ger'y (sŭr'jĕr'ī). 1. The art of healing by performing operations. 2. The office or laboratory of a surgeon. We called at the *surgery* to get the medicine.

sur'plus (sŭr'plŭs). Leftover; that which is an excess. Here is more food than we need. What shall we do with the *surplus*?

sur ren'der (sŭr'rĕn'dĕr). 1. To give up. 2. To yield. Do not *surrender* to his bad influence. 3. The yielding to the power of another.

sur vey' (sĕr vā'). 1. To measure a piece of land, road, and so on

with instruments. 2. To look at; to inspect. We will *survey* the town from an aeroplane. 3. To examine carefully. You had better *survey* the whole situation before you decide.

sur'vey (sŭr'vā). 1. A description of a piece of land, road, and so on, resulting from measuring it with instruments. 2. A careful inspection. The committee made a *survey* of the playgrounds.

sus pi'cious (sŭs pish'ŭs). 1. Distrustful. 2. Questionable. Her appearance was very *suspicious*. 3. Showing doubt. Mr. Walker gave her a *suspicious* look.

tar'iff (tăr'íf). Taxes imposed by the government on goods entering and leaving the country.

tech'ni cal (tĕk'nī kăl). 1. Having to do with the special requirements of a particular science or art, especially with the useful or mechanical arts. 2. Used by those engaged in a special science or occupation. If you are going to be a chemist, you will have to become familiar with the *technical* language of that science.

te'di ous (tĕd'ī ŭs). Tiresome.

tem'po rar'y (tĕm'pŏ rĕr'ī). Lasting only for a time; not permanent.

temp ta'tion (tĕmp tă'shŭn). 1. The act of being lured into doing something; an enticement. 2. The act of being led into evil or wrongdoing. The *temptation* to lie was too strong for him.

tend'en cy (tĕn'dĕn sī). Inclination; leaning.

tes'ti mŏ ny (tĕs'tī mŏ nī). The declaration of the truth of a statement or fact, especially in court.

the'o ry (thĕ'ŏ rī). 1. The principles of a thing rather than the practice. 2. An opinion; an improved explanation. The *theory* of the handwriting expert was that the note was written by a woman.

ther mom'e ter (thĕr mŏm'ĕ tĕr). An instrument which measures temperature.

thor'ough ly (thŭr'ŏ ŭ lí). Completely; painstakingly.

trag'e dy (trăj'ĕ dī). 1. A disastrous event. 2. A dramatic composition which deals with the unhappy aspects of the life of the leading character.

trans ac'tion (trăns âk'shŭn). 1. A deal having to do with buying and selling. 2. The act of transacting. Mrs. Pelham is very efficient in the *transaction* of her affairs.

trans fer' (trăns fŭr'). 1. To move from one place or owner to another. 2. To change from one train or car to another.

trans'fer (trăns'fŭr). A ticket which allows a person to change from one train or bus to another without extra charge.

trans'it (trăns'it). 1. The act of journeying from one place to another. 2. The act of conveying goods. I hope the packages for the soldiers aren't lost in *transit*.

trans'por ta'tion (trăns'pŏr tă'shŭn). 1. Act of carrying from one place to another. 2. Tickets necessary for a journey. Have you bought your *transportation* yet?

treach'er ous (trĕch'ĕr ŭs). 1. Very tricky; untrustworthy; guilty of

violating faith. 2. Giving an appearance of being safe, when the opposite is so; deceitful. That slippery sidewalk is *treacherous*.
treas'ur er (trézh'ér ěr). One who is trusted to have charge of money or funds belonging to other people or organizations.
Treas'ur y (trézh'ér ě). 1. The department of the government that has charge of public funds. 2. *Not capitalized*: A place where money is taken in and given out.
treas'ry (tré'ti). An agreement made between two or more nations.
trem'ble (trém'b'l). 1. To shake; to shudder. 2. A shaking or shuddering. A *tremble* shook the mountain before the earthquake.
tre men'dous (tré mën'dús). 1. *In common use*: Astonishing; great. 2. Terrible; dreadful; awe-inspiring. The *tremendous* events of this era are beyond our comprehension.
tri'fle (tri'f'l). 1. Something of small value or of no importance. 2. A small amount. She said she wanted to contribute if only a *trifle*. 3. To treat lightly; to treat with no respect. 4. To waste. Duncan is likely to *trifle* away his money.
tri'umph (tri'ümf). 1. To achieve success. 2. To rejoice in a victory. They will *triumph* over their enemies. 3. A victory. The *triumph* of the enemy was short-lived.
trust'ing (trüs'ting). Hoping; having trust or faith in.

un'nan't (un'nän't). 1. In agreement. 2. With the consent of all. The vote was *unanimous*.
un com'fort a ble (ün küm'fört á b'l). 1. Ill at ease. 2. Not comfortable; unpleasant. That's a very *uncomfortable* bed.
un con'scious (ün kón'shüs) Unaware.
un doubt'ed ly (ün dout'éd li). Without question.
un'ex pect'ed (ün'ěks pěk'těd). Not looked for; sudden.
un for'tu nate (ün fôr'tü năt). Unlucky; not successful.
un for'tu nate ly (ün fôr'tü năt li). Unhappily; unluckily; regrettable.
u'nit (ü'năt). 1. Many persons or things considered as one; a single person or thing. 2. An amount or quantity used as a standard of measurement. A pound is a *unit* of weight.
u'ni ver'sal (ü'nĩ vür'sál). 1. General. 2. Being everywhere. At Christmas time a feeling of joy is *universal*.
un nec'es sar'y (ün nēs'ě sěr'ĩ). Useless; not needed.
u'ti lize (ü'ti liz). To make use of.
ut'most (üt'möst). 1. The most possible. 2. Farthest away. He has travelled to the *utmost* limits of the world.

va cu'um (vá kú'üm). 1. An unfilled position. 2. A void; an empty space. A *vacancy* was noticeable where the three trees were cut down.
val'u a'tion (vāl'ü á'shün). An estimation of what a thing is worth.
val'ued (vāl'üd). 1. Highly regarded; not to be wasted. 2. Estimated the value of. The museum *valued* the painting at \$25,000.
vi cin'i ty (vĩ sín'ĩ ti). Neighbourhood of; region near.
vig'our (vig'ér). Strength; energy.
vi'o lence (vi'ó lěns). 1. An act of destruction. 2. Intensity of feeling. She tried to curb the *violence* of her temper. 3. Force. With *violence* he tried to break the door in.
vi'o lent (vi'ó lěnt). 1. Showing emotion or excitement. 2. Severe. The thunderstorm was *violent*. 3. Great. He rested after his *violent* exertion.
vi'tal (vi'tál). 1. Essential to life; hence, indispensable. 2. Of or pertaining to life. Judith has more *vital* energy than anybody else I ever saw.
vo ca'tion (vó ká'shün). Occupation; regular work.
vol'un teer (vól'ün tēr'). 1. To offer of one's free will. 2. One who enters a service freely. Andy is a *volunteer* in the army.
vul'gar (vül'gér). Coarse; rough.
ware'house (wár'hous'). A store-

house; a building where goods are stored.
war'rant (wôr'ánt). 1. A written order giving a person the right to do something. 2. A guarantee. Your word is the only *warrant* we need. 3. To justify. Did his action *warrant* your anger? 4. To give assurance. Did Mr. Spencer *warrant* the building materials to be of the best quality?
wel'fare (wě'l'fár'). State of being happy or well.
whole'sale (hól'sál'). Pertaining to selling goods in large quantities to merchants who sell them in smaller quantities.
whol'ly (hól'li). Entirely.
wire'less (wir'lěs). 1. Having no wires. 2. Radio. In some places the word *wireless* is used instead of the word *radio*.
wit'ness (wit'něs). 1. Somebody who gives testimony. 2. Somebody who has evidence of something because he has seen it happen. Uncle Albert was a *witness* of the railroad accident. 3. Testimony. We think the man gave false *witness*. 4. To be a *witness* to.
wor'thy (wúr'thi). 1. Having excellence. 2. Having merit. Edna was *worthy* of all the honours that came to her.
wretch'ed (rěch'éd). 1. Miserable; unhappy. 2. Causing misery. I'm not going to try to climb that *wretched* ladder again. 3. Poor in quality. That fruit is *wretched*.

Your Workbook

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sixth lesson of the unit is always a review.

Each day of the week you will do something different that will help you to learn the words and use them with skill. Be sure that you understand the plan for each day's work before you begin Lesson 1.

On this page you will find the steps for study during the weeks that you study New Words. The plan for Review Week is given on page 11.

On Monday, Get Acquainted with Your New Words

1. Your teacher or one of your classmates will read the story aloud.
2. Read the story silently to yourself. Be sure that you can pronounce every word. Then discuss the story with your classmates.
3. Find each of the New Words in the story. Pronounce them carefully. Make sure that you know what each one means.
4. Use each of the New Words in a sentence.
5. Copy the New Words.

On Tuesday, Look into Your New Words

With the lesson for each week you will find a number of exercises called *Working with Words*. Do these exercises on Tuesday.

On Wednesday, Take Your First Test

1. Find the place in your workbook where it says *My First Test*.
2. Listen carefully as your teacher pronounces each word. Then say each word softly to yourself. Write each word after its number.
3. Correct your test. Count the number of words that you spelled right. Write the number right on your paper. This is your first score.
4. Put a cross (X) after each word that you misspelled. These are your Hard Words. Write each of your Hard Words correctly in the spaces provided for them.

On Thursday, Learn to Spell Your Hard Words

1. Find the place where it says *I Study My Hard Words*. Study each word that you misspelled on Wednesday. Use these rules for learning the words that you misspelled:

How to Learn to Spell

1. Look at the word and say it softly to yourself. Be sure to hear every sound correctly.
2. Look at the word and say each letter in it.
3. Cover the word or close your eyes. Try to say each letter of the word without looking at it.
4. Look at the word and copy it. Use a separate piece of paper.
5. Write the word three times without looking at your book. Check the spelling. If you made a mistake, start again with the first rule in this list.
6. When you know the Hard Word, write it in your workbook in the proper space.

2. Study every Hard Word the same way.
3. Beginning with Lesson 2, you will have eight Review Words each week. Study the Review Words when you have learned all the New Words. Study also the words that you misspelled on the last Friday's test.
4. If you have time left, learn to spell the Other Words to Spell. You will find the first list of these words in Lesson 2.

On Friday, Take Your Last Test

1. Turn to the back of your workbook and find the space for the test.
2. Listen carefully as your teacher pronounces each New Word and Review Word. Write each word.
3. Correct your test. Put a X after each word that you misspelled. Count the number of words that you spelled right. This is your score.
4. Write the words that you misspelled in the space in the next lesson called *Words I Misspelled on Last Friday's Test*.
5. Keep your record on the Progress Chart on page 96.

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